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USSR's Rogachev Arrives for ESCAP Session

BK0206141190 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1230 GMT 2 Jun 90

[Text] Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Igor Rogachev arrived in Bangkok today to attend the 46th session of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific [ESCAP], which will begins on 4 June. Besides attending the ESCAP meeting, Igor Rogachev will meet Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila on 6 June. He said he hopes the consultations between Thailand and the USSR will be successful as expected.

Welcomes Cambodian Peace Agreement

OW0606131590 Tokyo KYODO in English 1248 GMT 6 Jun 90

[Text] Bangkok, June 6 KYODO—Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Igor Rogachov on Wednesday welcomed the Cambodian peace agreement reached in Tokyo Tuesday, but regretted that the Khmer Rouge avoided joining the signing session. "It's very good that the joint communique was signed in Tokyo. Of course, it's a pity that the Khmer Rouge avoided taking part in the signing of this agreement," Rogachev said.

Rogachev was speaking at a press conference here after meeting with Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila. Calling the Tokyo joint communique "an intermediate step" leading to the Cambodian solution, Rogachev said the document was perhaps the most comprehensive one ever worked out by the Cambodian parties.

The Tokyo agreement covered all the main features essential to a possible solution to the 11-year-old Cambodian problem, in particular the cease-fire conditions and the establishment of a National Supreme Council, which is a major reconciliation organization among the warring parties, he noted.

Commenting on the Khmer Rouge's action in Tokyo, Rogachev said, "the Khmer Rouge abused the freedom that they have, and often, their actions run counter to the interests of all parties concerned." He stressed, however, that it was essential now to find a way to persuade the Khmer Rouge to join in the spirit of the Tokyo agreement.

Rogachov told Sitthi during their meeting that the Tokyo agreement was timely and significant to the next round of meetings among the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, scheduled to be held July 9 in Paris, according to a Thai Foreign Ministry spokesman.

The next meeting is aimed at sounding out the Cambodian parties' opinions. The question now is the formula of the meeting: whether it will be five members plus four Cambodian factions, or five plus two warring governments in Cambodia, the Thai spokesman quoted Rogachev as saying.

At the press conference, Rogachev expressed his optimism toward the reconvening of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia, now tentatively scheduled for August, and that it could possibly be the final stage in the peace settlement for Cambodia.

He said the five permanent U.N. Security Council members are now working on details for an International Control Mechanism (ICM) to be sent into Cambodia, under the U.N. mandate, during the reconciliation period. A final comprehensive formula for the ICM should be worked out by the July 9 meeting and be presented to the Paris conference in August, Rogachev projected.

He also stressed what he called "a positive shift" in the Chinese position on the Cambodian problem which enabled the five U.N. Security Council member's meeting on Cambodia to make progress. "It is not only my opinion, but also that of my colleagues in the big five, that China is now getting more flexible," Rogachev said.

Rogachev is in Bangkok as the Soviet Union's chief delegate to attend the 46th annual session of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), held here between June 4-13. He is scheduled to leave Bangkok for Kuala Lumpur on Thursday.

Japan

Nakayama on U.S., European Tariff Proposals

OW2805215590 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 28 May 90

[Text] Foreign Minister Nakayama has indicated that Japan may be placed in a difficult situation regarding the liberalization of its rice market if the United States and the European Community agree to eliminate all import barriers with the exception of tariffs on agricultural products at the Uruguay round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, or the new multilateral trade talks on agricultural products. This remark was made at today's session of the Upper House Budget Committee.

At the session, Akio Hosoya of the Japan Socialist Party noted that the United States is proposing the elimination of all import barriers, with the exception of tariffs on agricultural products, and the ultimate reduction of tariff rates. In response to Mr. Hosoya's question, Mr. Nakayama said that the EC has also suggested that import barriers with the exception of tariffs be removed under certain conditions. He said that the United States and the EC are expected to coordinate their proposals in the coming months, and that the Japanese side will be carefully monitoring this coordination process. Thus, Mr. Nakayama indicated that Japan may find it difficult to maintain its opposition to the liberalization of the rice market should the United States and the EC agree on unifying all the nations' import barriers, including import quotas.

Government To Reject U.S. Trade Requests

SII Quarterly Monitoring

OW0706043690 Tokyo KYODO in English 0421 GMT 7 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 7 KYODO—Japan will reject U.S. calls for quarterly follow-up sessions to monitor reforms agreed to in bilateral talks on easing structural barriers to trade and investment, a government source said Thursday.

While agreeing that some form of follow-up is necessary to check the implementation of the Structural Impediments Initiative (SII) talks, the source said four times a year was not feasible. "The U.S. is asking for a 'short-term computation formula' like that of U.S. corporations, but we can't accept their demands," the source said.

The source suggested a period of at least one year should pass before checks are made on the effectiveness of the reforms. Japan balked at U.S. requests for four follow-up meetings next year and two a year afterward during informal talks in late May on SII reforms where the U.S. also sought an annual report on structural problems.

A senior U.S. official, speaking anonymously, expressed dissapointment over the "complete inflexibility" of Japanese negotiators during the session.

A final report on the SII talks is expected June 25 or 26 when negotiators will meet in Tokyo for a final official conference. But differences over a key U.S. request for higher public works spending may force the extension of the session.

Public Works Spending Amount

OW0706144290 Tokyo KYODO in English 1428 GMT 7 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 7 KYODO—Japan will reject fresh U.S. requests in bilateral trade talks which urge Japan to specify the amount of planned public works spending in terms of a ratio to its gross national product (GNP), government sources said Thursday. A top government official said Japan's basic policy is contained in an interim report on the Structural Impediments Initiative (SII) announced in April and that Japan will not accept further U.S. demands.

Japan and the United States are scheduled to hold the next round of SII talks in Tokyo June 25-26 to work out a final report. The SII talks are aimed at eliminating structural barriers to trade and investment.

During unofficial talks in Hawaii on May 23-24, the United States called on Japan to boost its public spending to 9 percent of its GNP over a five-year period from 6.7 percent in 1988.

Japan has agreed in the interim report to immediately start formulating a new comprehensive plan for public investment for the next 10 years and specify the aggregate amount of expenditure during the period.

The U.S. has proposed the two countries compile annual reports to cope with possible new structural frictions. It also called on Japan to hold consultations four times in 1991 and twice annually thereafter to monitor the implementation of structural reforms in Japan.

The top official, speaking on condition of anonymity, said it will be better for Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu to meet U.S. President George Bush in early July if a final report on SII is to be compiled before the summit talks. Kaifu is scheduled to meet Bush before attending the Houston Summit of seven major economic powers on July 9-11.

GATT Head Opposes 'Food Security' Policy

OW0106222990 Tokyo KYODO in English 1410 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 1 KYODO—Arthur Dunkel, director general of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), said here Friday he opposes Japan's insistence on protecting its rice market.

Dunkel told a symposium in Tokyo he objects to making an exception of Japan by allowing it to assert that rice be regarded as necessary to its food security at a time when the world's major countries are trying to reach a mutually agreed consensus on market-opening measures for farm produce.

Dunkel's remarks, as head of the Geneva-based 96-nation organization, were taken as an indication he hopes Japan will change its stance over the thorny farm trade issue. Any softening of the Japanese stand could help bring the ongoing Uruguay round of multilateral trade talks to a successful conclusion by the end of this year.

Dunkel also denounced as "ambiguous steps" the so-called voluntary export restraint the Japanese steel industry has been taking by setting a ceiling on its export volume for a certain period. Dunkel said the existence of any sort of exceptions to GATT free-trade principles remains a threat to completing a framework accord for freer multilateral trade activity.

In his talks with Kabun Muto, Japanese minister of international trade and industry, Dunkel was quoted as calling for Japan's additional efforts in the field, saying each country is striving to reduce farm protection measures while conquering domestic problems.

Muto, while declining direct comment on his statement, reaffirmed Japanese policy that the country remains opposed to any retaliatory action taken unilaterally—an implicit reference to the Super 301 Provision of the 1988 U.S. Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act, which both Japan and the 12-nation European Community claim infringes GATT free trade rules.

U.S. Ambassador Speaks to Vice Ministers Group

OW0706064990 Tokyo KYODO in English 0613 GMT 7 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 7 KYODO—U.S. Ambassador to Japan Michael Armacost told a meeting of Japanese vice ministers Thursday that Tokyo will be expected to shoulder a larger share of the defense burden in the wake of the decline of communism.

In a speech delivered at a closed-door meeting of parliamentary vice ministers, Armacost said changes in post-Cold War security needs and the trend toward globalization of the world economy are likely to affect ties between the two countries, Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary Tadamori Oshima said.

Armacost's appearance at the meeting, unusual for a foreign envoy, appears to underscore Tokyo's concern about bilateral ties with the United States after the collapse of communism in Eastern Europe. Armacost was a guest speaker at a panel meeting of governing Liberal Democratic Party on Wednesday.

On economic relations, Armacost told the vice ministers that "Each country must make sacrifices and contributions," an apparent reference to Japan's refusal to open its rice market, Oshima said. "If an exception is made for (Japanese rice), international rules won't work," he was quoted as telling the two dozen or so parliamentary vice ministers.

Armacost said that the U.S. is putting emphasis on the establishment of a new free-trade system under the current Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations which focuses on trade in agriculture and services. The round is to be completed this year.

Oshima said that the vice ministers indicated Japan is not prepared to open its rice market, because it is an important staple of the Japanese diet both culturally and economically.

Armacost said that while an interim report on the Structural Impediments Initiative (SII) trade talks between the U.S. and Japan had helped soothe bilateral relations, preparations for the final report would be complicated and difficult. "There must be results within six months," he was quoted as saying. He said issues related to reducing differences in trade practices should be resolved before the Houston summit of seven major industrialized democracies July 9-11.

On defense, Armacost said that "careful adjustments" would be necessary to respond to ongoing shifts in the international security situation. Noting that the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty has served to deter the outbreak of war in the region, he said that a new division of responsibility for mutual defense would be necessary.

But Oshima said the ambassador did not go into specifics.

The reduction of U.S. military forces in the Asia-Pacific region would not lead to a decrease in military strength, Armacost added. The U.S. plans to reduce its troops stationed in South Korea, the Philippines, and Japan by around 13,000 over the next three years. More than 110,000 U.S. troops are stationed in the region.

Assembly Protests Nuclear Submarine's Port Call

OW2805032790 Naha RYUKYU SHIMPO in Japanese 25 May 90 Morning Edition p 2

[Text] Katsuren-cho—The U.S. Navy's nuclear submarine, Guardfish (3,750 tons), has once again made a port call. It docked at the pier at White Beach in Katsuren-cho. The Katsuren-cho Town Assembly (chairman: Sozo Shimabukuro) held an extraordinary session at 1000 on 24 May at which a resolution protesting the nuclear submarine's port call was unanimously adopted.

This is the fourth resolution adopted by the same town assembly this year to protest port calls by U.S. nuclear submarines. The town assembly adopted a similar resolution on 19 May.

The new protest resolution insists that "(repeated port calls) suggest very mysterious operations, and this situation is creating great apprehension among the townspeople." The resolution states that "we are enraged and we strongly protest the port calls by the Guardfish" and demands that no nuclear submarine be allowed to make port calls at White Beach. Copies of the protest resolution have been sent to the foreign minister, the director general of the Defense Facilities Administration Agency, and the governor of Okinawa Prefecture.

Ministry Official on USMC Okinawa Reduction

OW0706121890 Naha RYUKYU SHIMPO in Japanese 6 Jun 90 Morning Edition p 2

[Text] Tokyo—At the budget committee session of the House of Councillors held on the afternoon of 5 June, it was disclosed that the U.S. Marine Corps [USMC] units are also included in the plan for reducing U.S. military bases in Okinawa. This was disclosed by Director Matsuura of the Foreign Ministry's North American Affairs Bureau in his reply to a question posed by Mr. Shinei Kyan (of the Sanin Club). Director Matsuura said: "Not only Navy units, but also Marine Corps units are included in the reduction plan this time." It has been observed that the reduction of U.S. military bases in Okinawa is limited to logistics support units so far. However, it has been officially acknowledged for the first time that the reduction plan will also include Marine Corps units.

Moreover, the Okinawan prefectural residents' attention is now centered on the issue concerning reduction of U.S. military bases in Okinawa. However, concerning the potential for war and the number of U.S. military personnel stationed in Okinawa, government officials stated that "we have no idea because the U.S. side has not made an announcement." Regarding the fact that the government does not have concrete figures about U.S. forces stationed in Okinawa, even Prime Minister Kaifu, who was asked to answer questions on this issue, indicated his puzzlement at such a careless handling, and asked "why does the government have no ideas?"

Mr. Kyan brought up for discussion the issue on reducing U.S. Forces stationed in Okinawa, and asked the Foreign Ministry about the possibility for overall withdrawal of U.S. Forces stationed in Okinawa. In his reply to this question, Foreign Minister Nakayama stated: "The U.S. Forces are stationed in Japan on the basis of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty. And so far as the government is concerned, we do not have a plan for overall withdrawal."

According to Director Matsuura's disclosure at Mr. Kyan's request, the total number of U.S. troops stationed in Japan is 49,422, including 2,480 Army, 7,041 Navy, 24,320 Air Force, and 16,013 Marine Corps personnel. Also (according to Director Matsuura's remarks), a government official replied that "we have no ideas because the U.S. Forces have made no announcement on each of the branches." Regarding this statement, Mr. Kyan indicated his indignation: "What on earth does the government think of the Okinawa prefectural residents? There seem to be excessive extraterritorial rights. It is discrimination, and the prefectural residents have been sacrificed." Then he asked for the prime minister's comments. The prime minister was rather at a loss at how to answer this question, and merely said that "no data are available."

Trade With Soviets Down 'Drastically' in April

OW3005152790 Tokyo KYODO in English 0938 GMT 30 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 30 KYODO—Japan's trade with the Soviet Union dwindled drastically in April, hit by the deterioration of the country's foreign-currency reserves and its domestic demand-oriented economic policy.

The Japan Trade Council said export contracts by Japan's 18 major trading houses with the Eastern Bloc, excluding China, most of which are with the Soviet Union, plunged 26.3 percent from a year earlier. This contrasted with a 4.4 percent year-on-year drop in March and a 14.2 percent rise in February.

Import contracts with the area also slowed, posting a 27.0 percent decline, the council said.

Trade with China also remained in a slump due to the lingering impact of the Tiananmen Square incident last June, which has cooled the economic relations between the two countries. Export contracts fell 33.9 percent and imports were off 27.4 percent.

By contrast, overall trade contracts were brisk, showing a double-digit growth for the second consecutive month. Import contracts surged 20.4 percent to 849.7 billion yen, while exports came to 1,359.6 billion yen, a 64.5 percent jump.

Southeast Asian and Middle East countries were major buyers of Japanese products. A bulky import contract with a U.S. airplane company largely contributed to the upsurge in overall imports, the council said.

Raids Conducted in North Korean Boat Case

OW2805043490 Tokyo KYODO in English 0350 GMT 28 May 90

[Text] Sapporo, May 28 KYODO—Maritime Safety Agency officials on Monday raided a total of 24 places, including the offices of fishery firms and their executives' homes, in Hokkaido and the Tohoku area of northern Japan to search for evidence of suspected illegal leasing of fishing boats to North Korea.

The raids were carried out in connection with the seizure by Soviet patrol boats in the northern Pacific on May 20 of 12 Japanese fishing boats with some 170 Japanese nationals on board for allegedly illegally fishing for salmon. The seized boats were at first reported to be registered as North Korean but it later emerged that they may have been leased to North Korea by Japanese firms.

Officials of the Kushiro Maritime Safety Office searched the premises of Shoho Fisheries Co. in Kushiro, eastern Hokkaido, last Friday for evidence that it dispatched the fishing boats to a North Korean fisheries company for a joint salmon-fishing venture without official permission.

The maritime transport law bans the lease of vessels without permission from the Transport Ministry.

Government sources on Saturday confirmed that the 12 boats seized by the Soviet authorities off Kamchatka Peninsula were Japanese.

Libya Seizes Fishing Boat in Mediterranean

OW0706000190 Tokyo KYODO in English 1520 GMT 6 Jun 90

[Text] Kochi, June 6 KYODO—Libya seized a Japanese fishing boat in the Mediterranean Sea on Wednesday, Maritime Safety Agency officials here said. It is not known why the 299-ton Hanei Maru, manned by a crew of 20, was captured, officials said.

A Libyan patrol boat seized the Japanese ship in waters some 150 kilometers off Libya at around 1:30 AM Wednesday while it was fishing for tuna. The ship left a port in Kochi Prefecture last September 3 and was due to return home in late July.

Kaifu Says Peace in Asia Tops Foreign Agenda

OW0706132390 Tokyo KYODO in English 1253 GMT 7 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 7 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, flush with success after the passage of his first national budget, pledged Thursday to turn his attention to ending conflicts in Asia.

Speaking to reporters following the passage of the 66.3 trillion yen budget, Kaifu said that in the wake of detente in Europe he hopes to bring peace and stability to Asia. "There is still one war going on in Asia," he said, implying the 11-year-long armed conflict in Cambodia.

"The recent Tokyo peace talks marked one step forward in the process of achieving a comprehensive political solution in Cambodia," Kaifu said. "I hope that this will pave the way for the Paris International Conference on Cambodia and a United Nations Security Council meeting."

The Tokyo talks ended Tuesday with a joint communique signed by Prime Minister Hun Sen of the Hanoi-backed Phnom Penh government and resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk. The militarily powerful Khmer Rouge did not participate in the agreement, which called for self-restraint in the use of force by all parties toward a ceasefire.

Kaifu cited soaring land prices and political reform as leading domestic issues he hopes to focus on now that the Diet has passed the fiscal 1990 budget. The fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31.

The budget became law after the opposition-controlled House of Councillors voted down the budget, and consultations between the two houses of parliament failed to resolve the differences.

According to the Constitution, decisions by the House of Representatives, which approved the bill in early May, take precedence in passing the budget, ratifying international treaties, and electing the head of government. The passage of the budget, despite a delay of two months, was another landmark for Kaifu, whose staying power as prime minister was being questioned by political analysts only four months earlier as he headed into February's general elections for the lower chamber.

Kaifu's ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) scored a major victory in the election and seized a stable majority in the House of Representatives. Kaifu's subsequent achievements in diplomacy and soaring popularity ratings have virtually silenced critics within his party who hoped to unseat him.

A popularity poll released Wednesday registered a 63 percent support rate for the Kaifu cabinet, making him the most popular prime minister since the poll was launched in 1964. The previous record was for Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone in 1985 with a 59.6 percent approval rate.

Kaifu, who became prime minister last August in the wake of political and sex scandals, was at first seen as a stopgap leader until the LDP could recoup. He is not the head of a powerful intraparty faction and also belongs to the smallest of the LDP's five factions.

The passage of the budget will allow Kaifu to concentrate on his diplomatic schedule, which will take him to Houston next month for the summit of seven major democratic nations. In August, he is planning to pay a round of calls to Middle East countries, Kaifu aides said.

Kaifu is to meet U.S. President George Bush prior to the July 9-11 meeting of leaders from Britain, Canada, France, Italy, West Germany, and the United States. Washington has pressured Japan to resolve the final details of the Structural Impediments Initiative talks on eliminating structural barriers to trade and investment prior to the summit.

Japan and the U.S. agreed in an interim report produced in April to implement their own domestic changes, but they are still at odds over how to enforce the pledges. A final report is due in July. Kaifu is also likely to come under increasing U.S. pressure for Japan to open its agricultural market, particularly to rice.

In the meantime, he will be busy sorting out how to respond to the changing Cold War alignment in Asia. Momentum was added to the trend toward detente in

Asia this week when South Korean President No Tae-u and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev held a historic summit meeting in San Francisco and agreed in principle to establish diplomatic ties.

Budget Passed Despite Upper House Rejection

OW0706100090 Tokyo KYODO in English 0856 GMT 7 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 7 KYODO—Japan's budget for the 1990 fiscal year became law Thursday despite the budget bill being rejected the same day by the opposition-dominated House of Councillors. In the first-ever rejection of a budget bill by the upper house, the voting was 131 to 110.

The 66.3 trillion yen budget was passed early last month by the more powerful House of Representatives. The lower house's vote takes precedence over that of the upper house if talks between the two bodies fail to resolve differences on the budget. Opposition objections to the bill center on its failure to scrap the controversial 3 percent consumption tax.

Members from both houses convened a joint committee to seek a budget compromise as required by the Constitution, after the upper house's afternoon rejection of the bill. But the session ended without a compromise, paving the way for lower house speaker Yoshio Sakurauchi to declare the bill law the same evening.

The June enactment of the budget, over two months behind schedule, is the latest in 35 years, and fourth latest since the current Constitution was enacted after World War II. The February general election and Diet controversy over the consumption tax delayed the budget's passage. The government had been running under a stopgap budget passed in early April. The Japanese fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31.

The budget grew by 9.7 percent from the original budget for the previous year, boosting social welfare, defense and overseas assistance spending. Defense expenditures are to rise 6.1 percent to a total of 4.16 trillion yen, just under 1 percent of Japan's gross national product (GNP), a target set by the government in the late 1970's.

Official development assistance (ODA) rises 8.2 percent to 817.5 billion yen.

Heavy Industry Reports Strong Earnings in 1989

OW3105143290 Tokyo KYODO in English 1414 GMT 31 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 31 KYODO—Drawing support from robust sales of industrial machinery, Japan's six major companies making heavy machinery and vessels posted gains in unconsolidated sales for the fiscal year ended on March 31. According to earning reports released by Thursday, four of the six concerns also saw their pretax profits climb, with year-to-year gains ranging from 18.7 percent for Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries Ltd. (IHI) and 61.2 percent for Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd.

Company officials cited robust sales in the heavy machinery division as well as a recovery in sales in the shipbuilding division from a lingering industry-wide slump. The bright business performances enabled Kawasaki Heavy Industries Ltd., Sumitomo Heavy Industries Ltd. and Mitsui Engineering and Shipbuilding Co. to resume dividend payments for the first time in five years.

Mitsubishi retained its position as Japan's top heavy machinery maker, reporting a 22.4 percent rise in sales, totaling a record 2,094.2 billion yen, and a 61.2 percent pretax profit gain, amounting to 140.4 billion yen.

Kawasaki came second with record sales of 812.8 billion yen, up 5.9 percent, and a pretax profit of 17.1 billion yen, up 24.6 percent.

For the current fiscal year ending on March 31, 1991, all the companies, except Hitachi Zosen Corp., predict increases in both sales and pretax profits.

Following are company-by-company results in billions of yen with year-to-year percentage comparisions in parentheses:

	Sales	Pretax Profit	Aftertax Profit
Mitsubishi	2,094.2 (" 22.4)	140.4 (" 61.2)	55.2 (" 12.1)
Kawasaki	812.8 (" 5.9)	17.1 (" 24.6)	12.3 (" 54.9)
IHI	632.8 (" 2.8)	15.3 (" 18.7)	12.1 (" 20.4)
Hitachi	307.7 (" 35.4)	2.0 (na)	1.9 (" 69.1)
Sumitomo	267.6 (" 3.6)	3.5 (" 42.8)	3.5 (" 70.0)
Mitsui	197.7 (" 11.6)	3.8 (- 64.9)	2.5 (na)

Note: Year-to-year comparisions for Hitachi's pretax profit and Mitsui's aftertax profit are not available because they incurred losses in the previous year.

Mongolia

P. Ochirbat Meets With Tsedenbal 'Victims'

OW0606005090 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1707 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, June 5 (OANA-MONTSAME)—P. Ochirbat, chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural [PGH], received a group of veteran MPRP [Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party] members, who became the victims of repressions, initiated at the beginning of the 1960's by the former Mongolian leader Y. Tsedenbal.

During the meeting T. Loohuudz, D. Shogsom, B. Surmaajab, D. Jambaa, D. Dorjsuren, B. Nyambuu, A. Jamts, [names as received] who have been rehabilitated of late, and other speakers concerned [as received] the urgent problems of the country's life. They underscored in part the need of accelerating the rates of restructuring processes in the country, providing the public with true information and taking an account of their views in elaborating and realizing concrete measures aimed at intensification of the restructuring, and pulling the country's economy out of the crisis situation. They also expressed striving to make their own contribution to the restructuring and renovation underway in the country, and spoke for equitable and free development of many forms of property construction of joint enterprises and invitation of foreign specialists.

P. Ochirbat listened with great attention to their views, suggestions, and proposals. He said that their pieces of advice and proposals will be taken an account of in the activities of the PGH Presidium. The restructuring in Mongolia has entered a quite complicated management. We shall be glad to receive help from our elder friends in realizing these not easy tasks of restructuring, the Mongolian leader noted.

Election Commission Appeals to Voters

OW0506153790 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] The daily UNEN carries an appeal of the Territorial Commission for Elections of the deputies to the Mongolian People's Great Hural addressed to all Mongolian electors. It is underlined in the appeal that the forthcoming July 29th free, democratic elections to the People's Hural of all levels are to establish a new [words indistinct] supreme bodies of state law in the country.

The commission calls on electors to reorganize [as heard] the necessity of expressing their will to establish parliamentary system and presidential government in the political system of the country and to decide the fate of creating democratic, humane, and just society in the country.

Gungaadorj Interview on Economic Measures

OW0506024490 Ulaanbaatar International Service in Japanese 1200 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Text] An interview given to radio and television reporters by Mr. Gungaadorj, chairman of the Mongolian People's Republic Council of Ministers, has been carried by the newspaper UNEN.

In the interview, Mr. Gungaadorj said: Our economy is in a difficult situation. To overcome this difficulty, our government is taking measures to actively introduce the latest science and technology with a view to improving the people's living standards. Recently, we reformed organizations which operate the national economy, cutting back personnel and [words indistinct] wages. At present, 70 percent of the reduced personnel are reemployed. We are also paying attention to [passage indistinct]. We are preparing for a shift to a market economy within the scope of economic reform.

Trade Union Plenum Discusses Draft Report

OW0606003690 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1714 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, June 5 (OANA-MONTSAME)—The regular Seventh Plenum of the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions [MTU] was held today here to discuss the draft report "On the Tasks of Renewing the Mongolian Trade Unions" for the extraordinary MTU Congress to be opened tomorrow and reports on the outcomes of the work done by the broadened preparatory commission to the congress, draft programme, and rule of the Mongolian trade unions.

The plenum decided to submit the draft report, draft programme, and rule to the congress for consideration. [Words indistinct] the commission on election of the MTU leading bodies at this congress.

Second Issue of PEOPLE'S RIGHT Published

OW0406141190 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] Today the Mongolians get the second experimental issue of the newspaper PEOPLE'S RIGHT, the central organ of the Mongolian State and Government. It carries materials about law-governed policy of the country and letters of the working people exposing cases of infringement of the law.

The paper carries numerous materials devoted to the forthcoming elections to the People's Hural slated for July 29th this year. It is noted that the elections will concern deputies to People's Hurals of three levels and such elections are being held in the country for the first time.

Wholesale Trade Fair Opens in Ulaanbaatar

OW0506235690 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1713 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, June 5 (OANA-MONTSAME)—The 18th Wholesale Trade Fair was inaugurated here today at the Central Exhibition Hall.

About 20 ministries and departments, over 500 industrial enterprises and business organizations are taking part in the fair. The volume and type of goods to be supplied by the above-mentioned enterprises and organizations in 1991 will be discussed and agreed on during the fair.

Questions of making orders for, and deliveries of, materials and raw materials needed for production and supply are also to be discussed. Besides, the fair will help in studying demands and requirements of the population

No's trip was a trip of a traitor who seeks North-South confrontation and permanent division of the nation.

In the "South Korean-Soviet talks," No Tae-u had set it forth as the foremost task to "establish early diplomatic relations" with the Soviet Union."

"Establishment of diplomatic relations between South Korea and the Soviet Union" is an anti-reunification stratagem to lay stepping-stones towards South Korea's "unilateral entry into the United Nations" and, furthermore, internationalize and freeze the division of the Korean peninsula by having colonial South Korea recognized as an independent state.

What cannot be overlooked is that No Tae-u openly cried for the "doctrine of leading the North to openness" with other's help.

This "doctrine" is aimed at bringing liberal democracy like that of colonial South Korea to the North and denaturing the society of the North. It is nothing but a variant of the "unification by prevailing over communism" which can never be realised.

It is very obvious that such "doctrine of leading the North to opening the door" will result in aggravating the confrontation within the nation and starting a new cold war and a hot war on the Korean peninsula.

All facts prove that the talks between No Tae-u and Gorbachev, in view of their purpose and results, were an unpardonable, traitorous bargaining intertwined with anti-peace, anti-reunification crimes, which is contrary to the basic interests of our nation and the fellow countrymen's desire for reunification. "Hamninjon" joins all the people in bitterly denouncing the No Tae-u group's flunkeyist, submissive and traitorous trip which has put the existence of the nation and the future destiny of the country in danger.

Yesterday the traitor No called at the imperial house of Japan, the old enemy of our nation, and made a bow and today went to the United States to make a salution to it and bow on his knees even to the Soviet Union. Such position of his is unthinkable apart from the unstable domestic crisis.

The No Tae-u group is now undergoing the biggest political confusion and crisis ever since his assumption of office, beset with consecutive fierce anti-U.S., anti-Democratic Liberal Party struggle of the people of all walks of life and conflict within the ruling quarters. It is also floundering in an unprecedented economic crisis caused by a slowdown in export, business depression and sharp rise in prices.

They are trying to escape from the tight corner by lulling and defusing such explosive discontent of our people and their massive advance with hastily arranged "South Korean-Soviet talks" and early "establishment of diplomatic relations between South Korea and the Soviet Union."

But there is no tomorrow for them and a tomb of ruin is waiting for the No group whose days are numbered.

Our people cannot but have a doubt about the attitude of the Kremlin which sat face to face with such a dictator.

Our people will neither allow the No Tae-u group to make fool of the important matter concerning the destiny of the nation, in conspiracy with the foreign forces nor recognize anything that comes out of the "talks."

Our people will call the United States to task for arranging the "South Korean-Soviet Talks" and manipulating it behind the scene and will settle accounts as regards its colonial policy toward South Korea.

Daily Assails 'Bankrupt' Antisocialist Campaign

SK0706052690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0459 GMT 7 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 7 (KCNA)—The imperialists are cheering themselves while clamouring for "crisis of socialism," but their anti-socialist campaign is bound to go bankrupt, stresses NODONG SINMUN in a signed article today.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has said in his policy speech:
"Imperialism, whose days are numbered, cannot decide the people's destiny, nor can it reverse the tide of history."

Though the imperialists are bluffing, they cannot keep the people from advancing toward socialism, it says, and continues:
It is, above all, because imperialists are not able to fend off the demand and aspirations of the popular masses for independence. From their intrinsic nature, the imperialists, the reaction of history, seek to maintain the outmoded society in which exploitation and oppression of man by man prevail, whereas the popular masses, the subject of history, desire to build a new society free from exploitation and oppression, a society in which everybody leads an independent and creative life as the master of the state and society. It is precisely socialist society which is the embodiment of such desire of the popular masses.

Capitalist society where the imperialists hold sway is the most anti-popular world where the demand and aspirations of the popular masses for independence are trampled underfoot.

It is quite natural that the popular masses who want to lead an independent and creative life as the master of the state and society and as the master of their own destiny will advance along the road of socialism, not capitalism.

The anti-socialist campaign of the imperialists is bound to meet a fiasco also because it is an immutable law of development of history that the new emerges victorious and the old goes to ruin. The fight between socialism and imperialism is one between the new and the old.

Socialism belongs to the new because it is the embodiment of the demand of the popular masses for independence and imperialism belongs to the old because it violates that demand.

It demonstrates the invincible vitality of socialism that it made the popular masses the master of the state and society and the master of their own destiny and provided them with an independent and creative new life, brought an economic and scientific-technological progress, something unthinkable in hundreds of years under capitalism and laid a solid foundation to achieve a more rapid progress in future.

Today the imperialists are resorting to the vicious anti-socialist campaign, claiming that socialism has met its doom, but it is ridiculous.

'Two Koreas' Plot 'Runs Counter to Peace'

SK0606103290 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1005 GMT 6 Jun 90

["'Two Koreas' Plot Is Criminal Move To Threaten World Peace"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang June 6 (KCNA)—The "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and the splittists within and without is a criminal move not only to inflict immeasurable national misfortunes upon the Korean people but also threaten world peace, says NODONG SINMUN in a signed article today.

It is because the division of Korea is the main factor of North-South confrontation on the Korean peninsula and, accordingly, it cannot but seriously affect the situation in other countries and regions, the paper notes, and goes on:

The "two Koreas" policy is, in essence, a policy of anti-DPRK confrontation and it runs counter to peace in Korea and national reconciliation. The "two Koreas" plotters claim that it is beneficial to peace on the Korean peninsula and it may provide prerequisite to its peaceful reunification. But their utterances are no more than a sophism to justify their splittist moves. Division is a permanent root cause of disputes and the continuation of the split of Korea would inevitably render North-South confrontation acute and cause even conflicts.

Needless to say, it cannot but have an adverse effect on her surrounding countries and other regions.

Herein lies the grave dual criminal nature of the "two Koreas" plot.

As the splittist policy of the U.S. imperialists for the creation of "two Koreas" is inseparably linked with their policy of war against the Korean people and the progressive people of the world, its danger to Korea and other areas is immeasurable.

What draws particular attention is that the U.S. imperialists' "two Koreas" policy is glued to their strategy of nuclear war so closely that it casts a dark shadow upon the destiny not only of the Korean people but of whole mankind as well.

The "two Koreas" policy of the splittists is a factor of threatening world peace also because the question of Korea, a regional dispute, remains unsettled owing to this policy and this may affect other areas.

The U.S. imperialists' "two Koreas" policy should never be allowed. All manner of "two Koreas" plot such as South Korea's "entry into the United Nations" and "cross recognition" is to perpetuate the division of Korea and, finally, serve the belligerent policy of the U.S. imperialists.

It is the way of guaranteeing peace in Korea and Asia and the rest of the world to check and frustrate the "two Koreas" plot, force the U.S. troops and nuclear arms out of South Korea and achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

Ho Tam Statement on Reunification Plan

SK0606020090 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 28 May 90

[Statement issued by Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, on 28 May—read by announcer]

[Text] Currently, the people of the whole nation are wrapped up in great gratitude and happiness to be able to again highly support the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the president of the Republic at the First Session of the Ninth Sueme People's Assembly, and they are overflowing with the firm determination to continue to fight vigorously by highly supporting the historic policy speech made by the leader.

In this policy speech, the great leader scientifically demonstrated the legitimacy of the cause of socialist construction. He not only sagaciously elucidated the method to carry this out, but also elucidated a new programmatic guideline to hasten the cause of the reunification of the fatherland and brought to our people firm faith and hope on the issue of reunification.

In his policy speech, the great leader once again clearly elucidated the consistent position of our party to reunify the fatherland by founding a democratic confederal republic of Koryo, a proposal put forward by the government of our Republic on the basis of the three principles of the reunification of the fatherland, which were agreed upon and made public at home and abroad jointly by the North and South.

In this policy speech, the great leader put forth a new five-point policy to guarantee peace on the Korean peninsula and to promote the reunification of the fatherland. He thereby opened a wide road to realize in advance the noble cause of the reunification of our nation.

The five-point policy newly elucidated by the great leader for the reunification of the fatherland embodies the immortal chuche idea in settling the issue of reunification. This is a brilliant beacon that elucidates the course of achieving the nation's reunification independently and as soon as possible in accordance with the whole nation's interest. This is also an encouraging banner that will enable all the Korean people of the North, South, and compatriots abroad to vigorously launch into the pan-national cause for the reunification of the fatherland.

I firmly believe that the five-point policy elucidated by the great leader for the reunification of the fatherland is the most timely and reasonable measure to definitely open a new phase in making the nineties historic by achieving the reunification of the fatherland in accordance with the prevailing situation and in accordance with the desire of our people. I fully welcome and support this.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: To realize the reunification of the fatherland and put an end to the tragedy of national division is our nation's life-and-death demand, which can be delayed no longer. This is also a duty of the times that has been presented by the historic flow of independence.

Today in our country, maneuvers for obstruction are being carried out continually by splittists at home and abroad, but the reunification movement is being enhanced nationwide with each passing day.

The great leader gave clear answers and provided concrete methods to solve the principle problems in achieving the cause of the reunification of the fatherland as soon as possible, which is in accordance with the pressing desire of the whole nation.

In the new five-point policy for the reunification of the fatherland, the great leader elucidated, above all, the question of easing tension on the Korean peninsula, creating a peaceful climate for the reunification of the fatherland, the question of removing the barrier of division, and effecting free travel and full-scale opening.

To achieve peaceful reunification without easing tensions is empty theory and talk, and to achieve reunification without realizing free travel and full-scale opening also is nothing more than empty talk.

The questions of easing tensions, guaranteeing peace, and securing free travel and full-scale openness, which were elucidated by the great leader, are prerequisite to promoting the reunification of the fatherland. This becomes the fundamental condition for peaceful reunification. These questions must be dealt with at all times along the road toward reunification, and only by way of this road can the door for peaceful reunification be opened.

The tense situation must be abolished and a peaceful environment must be provided so that the broad road to achieving the reunification of the fatherland can be cleared. Also, the concrete wall should be pulled down so that the sentiment of fraternal love can be shared by exchanging visits, and, by directly seeing the actual situations within the North and South, national harmony and unity can be achieved and a climate for reunification provided.

At a time when the government of the Republic has proposed a reduction in the armed forces of the North and South and the withdrawal of foreign troops has become a world trend, there can be no pretext whatsoever for U.S. troops to remain in South Korea. If the United States is interested in peace and the peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula, it must withdraw its forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea and, if it cannot withdraw them all at once, it must at least take the step of withdrawing them on a phased basis.

If the North and South are to realize free travel and full-scale openness, they must first eliminate the barrier that is blocking this. If the concrete wall situated on the South's side of the Demarcation Line is a physical barrier that separates the North and South, we can say that the South Korean National Security Law is a political barrier that prevents national harmony and unity.

If the South Korean authorities sincerely welcome free travel and full-scale openness between the North and South, they must, first of all, immediately pull down the concrete wall and promptly abolish the National Security Law.

In his policy speech, the great leader also elucidated the need for the North and South to develop foreign relations on the principle of creating an international climate favorable to the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. This proposition newly elucidated the principle to which the North and South must adhere in terms of foreign relations. This is very significant in resolving the question of the reunification of Korea.

The great leader said that the North and South in their foreign relations must attach primary importance to the common interests of the nation and develop these relations. He also made clear what must be done by the United States, a country directly responsible for the Korean question, and other countries concerned.

Regarding the issue of entering the UN, the great leader specifically revealed that if the North and South are to join the UN before reunification is achieved, they must not hold two separate seats but enter it jointly with one seat, which would be favorable to the cause of reunification.

The policy elucidated by the great leader, to which the North and South must adhere in terms of foreign relations, will be an epoch-making measure that provides the means to prevent the permanent division of the nation and the legitimization of two Koreas, and it provides a favorable international climate for reunifying into one nation a divided Korea, which was originally divided because of international relations.

In his policy speech, the great leader once again attached great significance to a North-South dialogue for the reunification of the fatherland and clarified the issue of actively developing the dialogue. As taught by the great leader, the only way to peacefully resolve the issue of the nation's reunification by uniting the intention of the whole nation is through developing dialogue.

Since those affected by the reunification of the fatherland are all the people of the Korean nation, any dialogue for reunification must, as a matter of course, be an all-nation dialogue. If the authorities or a specific class monopolize the dialogue and prevent the broad masses from participating in it, it is clear that the intention of all the people cannot be summed up in resolving the question of the reunification of the fatherland.

The South Korean authorities must stop trying to monopolize the dialogue as they do now. Instead, they must let the broad masses from all walks of life, those affected by reunification, freely participate in the dialogue and guarantee all conditions necessary for it.

In his five-point policy on the reunification of the fatherland, the great leader also elucidated the question of forming a nationwide united front for reunification.

Realizing the reunification of the fatherland is a nationwide cause that reflects the life-and-death interests of the whole nation and a noble national duty bestowed upon the whole nation. Therefore, the whole Korean nation must unite under the banner of the reunification of the fatherland on the principle of placing the common interests of the nation above everything, irrespective of class, ideology, political views, and religion, and form a nationwide united front comprising all political parties, social and other organizations, and public figures from different strata of the North, South, and abroad.

If a specific stratum or class places its interests above national interests and replaces the struggle for the reunification of the fatherland with the struggle for a social class' interests, the cause of the reunification of the fatherland will face even more barriers.

The policy of forming a nationwide united front for the reunification of the fatherland becomes a mighty guarantee that allows the whole nation of the North, South, and abroad to unite under the banner of reunification by gathering the strength and wisdom of the whole nation and vigorously carry out the reunification movement.

The five-point policy on the reunification of the fatherland newly elucidated in the great leader's policy speech is truly a programmatic guideline that gives complete answers to urgent and principle questions that have confronted the process of realizing reunification. The five-point policy on the reunification of the fatherland is a brilliant torch that brilliantly lights the nineties' broad road toward reunification.

By supporting the five-point policy on the reunification of the fatherland elucidated by the great leader, our people are able to get closer to the door of the reunification of the nineties and are possessed with greater hope and faith that they will be able to greet the light of reunification in the near future.

We will be sincere and make every effort to realize the five-point policy for the reunification of the fatherland elucidated by the great leader.

More importantly, in order to ease the tense situation, we will not only take every action possible to resume the suspended North-South talks and ensure that practical grounds will be provided for negotiations that promote reunification, but we will also continue to devote our efforts to developing private dialogues among people from all walks of life along with the dialogue between the authorities.

I believe that if the United States and the South Korean authorities truly want peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea, they must respond positively to realize our new five-point policy on the reunification of the fatherland.

I am taking this opportunity to ardently appeal to the Korean compatriots from the North, South, and abroad to vigorously launch into a nationwide struggle to realize the most practical and fair five-point policy for the reunification of the fatherland, which can guarantee peace on the Korean peninsula and promote the reunification of the fatherland.

[Dated] 28 May 1990, Pyongyang

Religious Groups Support Reunification Policy

SK0606060790 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0417 GMT 6 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 6 (KCNA)—Kang Yong-sop, chairman of the C.C. [Central Committee], the Korean Christians Federation, Chang Chae-chol, chairman of the C.C., the Korean Association of Roman Catholics, and Pak Tae-ho, chairman of the C.C., the Korean Buddhists Federation, issued statements on June 4 in support of the new five-point policy of national reunification clarified by the respected leader President Kim Il-song in his historic policy speech.

They unanimously said that the new five-point policy of national reunification clarified by respected President Kim Il-song is a timely reunification charter and a feasible way of reunification, reflecting the prevailing situation in Korea and the nation's desire for reunification.

Kang Yong-sop said: detente and peaceful climate accord with the Christian doctrines of justice, trust, love and peace. If the United States and the South Korean authorities truly want peace and peaceful reunification of Korea, they must withdraw the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea, and drastically reduce the armed forces and must not hesitate to adopt a nonaggression declaration between the North and the South and conclude a peace agreement between the DPRK and the United States.

Chang Chae-chol said: It is because there still exists such artificial obstacle as the "National Security Law" harmful to reunification that Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and Father Mun Kyu-hyon were arrested by the South Korean authorities and are now serving prison terms for the mere reason that they visited the North last year. The South Korean rulers must not pay lip service to mutual visits and exchange but show their will for reunification by removing the obstacle.

If any political party or group or stratum betrays the common interests of the nation, bringing to the fore its own ideology and strategy and class interests, it is a crime against the Buddhist ideas of equality and peace, harmony and mercy, said Pak Tae-ho, calling on all organizations and people in the North and the South to cooperate and unite for the noble cause of reunification.

Poor Urbanites in South Said To Form Alliance

SK0606042790 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0414 GMT 6 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 6 (KCNA)—Poor people of South Korea reportedly formed a people's alliance for the right of residence.

The inaugural meeting of the organization was held at Sogang University in Seoul on June 3, attended by 300 representatives of poor urbaners from different parts of South Korea and dissidents.

In the inaugural declaration, the organization said: "There can be no social stability under the present situation in which poor urbaners commit suicide due to the jump of rent." It also declared that it would take the lead in the struggle for the settlement of the problem of residence and fight against the hike of taxes and prices which oppress the people's living.

U.S. Answer Branded That of 'Heinous Murderers'

SK0706051690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0454 GMT 7 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 7 (KCNA)—The U.S. Ambassador to South Korea in a "written answer" on June 4 to an open letter addressed by the "National Alliance of Democratic Movements" (Chonminnyon) and the "National Council of Student Representatives" (Chondaehyop) to the U.S. secretary of state and the U.S. Embassy on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising dismissed as "wrong" the South Korean people's claim that the United States is to blame for the Kwangju incident, alleging that it would rather "delay" the process of healing the wounds of Kwangju.

Branding this as an extremely impudent jargon that could be uttered only by such truculent aggressors, colonial rulers and heinous murderers as the U.S. imperialists, NODONG SINMUN in a commentary today says:

Now the U.S. imperialists are trying by hook or by crook to deny their backstage manipulation of the Kwangju incident and evade their responsibility for it, describing the people's demand for an formal apology as "a wrong demand," "an insult to society" and "harmful to the self-respect of the people." This is an outspoken insult to the South Korean people and an unpardonable criminal act of mocking the dignity of the nation.

The news analyst stresses:
The U.S. imperialists can never shirk the responsibility for the Kwangju massacre.

The South Korean people will keep calling the U.S. imperialists to task for their criminal acts and make them pay dearly for it.

The U.S. imperialists must look squarely at the trend of the times, admit and apologize for their responsibility as the wirepuller of the Kwangju incident and the chieftain of massacre, renounce the policy of occupation of South Korea and take hands of domination and interference off it.

U.S., South Stage 'Provocative' War Exercises

SK0706111690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1046 GMT 7 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 7 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have staged frantic war exercises against the North on the ground and in the air under various names, according to military sources.

The Pacific Airforce Command of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces today held one more provocative joint aerial war game with the airspace of South Korea as its operational theatre.

On June 6, they brought formations of Misawa-based nuclear-capable F-16 fighter-bombers for mobile deployment in their air bases in South Korea.

They seek in this three-day aerial war game to increase the actual joint warring capacity of formations of fighter-bombers in their bases overseas and those of F-16 fighter-bombers belonging to the U.S. Seventh Airforce present in South Korea in the "event of contingency." This exposes once again their bellicose nature.

Earlier, on June 5, they let formations of Kadena-based F-15 fighter-bombers fly above South Korea from around 08:00 to 12:00 in a joint air strike exercise simulating an attack on the North, supported by formations of F-16 fighter-bombers belonging to the U.S. Seventh Airforce.

They put in motion 30 helicopters belonging to the U.S. imperialist aggression forces present in South Korea and 6 helicopters of the puppet troops on June 1 to stage a joint mobile operation carrying the troops and equipment of the U.S. Second Infantry Division in the sky above Tongduchon area.

The number on the planes of various types mobilized in these frantic war exercises in the sky above South Korea on June 4 and 5 alone totalled more than 900.

In the period from late May to June 6 alone the South Korean puppets massively hurled puppet army infantry and motorized infantry units, artillery pieces, tanks, armored cars, vehicles and warships in a "guerrilla warfare" exercise, a vehicle mobile operation, a field mobile exercise combined with an electronic warfare, a day-and-night ambush and storming by "commandoes," a reconnoitring exercise, an "infiltration" operational exercise, a joint strike exercise from the air, ground and sea, a march across mountains and a target practice with artillery and gunboat shells.

U.S. Deployment of Planes Called 'Criminal Act'

SK0706112790 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1036 GMT 7 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 7 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialists June 6 introduced "F-16" fighter bombers equipped with night low-altitude navigation system of the latest type into the air base in Osan, South Korea, according to a radio report from Seoul.

This is the first time it said, they deployed nuclear-capable "F-16" fighter bombers in an overseas base of the U.S. Airforce.

The criminal act of the U.S. imperialists in deploying the fighter bombers equipped with ultra modern electronic apparatuses in South Korea before anywhere else clearly shows once again how desperately they are trying to deliver a nuclear attack on the northern half of Korea "in case of emergency".

Notably, they committed such a provocation right after our Republic put forward the arms cut proposal for peace on the Korean peninsula. This fully shows that the U.S. imperialists are the enemy No. one dead set against peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

Delegation Departs for Vietnam, Laos

SK0606102790 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 6 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 6 (KCNA)—A delegation of the international department of the C.C. [Central Committee], the Workers' Party of Korea led by its vice-director Kim Yang-kon left here today to visit Viet Nam and Laos.

A delegation of the National Federation of the Liberal Youth of Colombia headed by its general coordinator Fernando Sanchez arrived here Tuesday.

Ethiopian Government Economic Delegation Visits

Delegation Arrives 5 Jun

SK0506105390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1038 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 5 (KCNA)—An Ethiopian Government economic delegation led by Deputy Prime Minister Wollie Chekol arrived in Pyongyang today to participate in the fifth meeting of the Inter-Governmental Joint Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

It was met at the airport by Vice-Premier Kim Tal-hyon, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam, and Ethiopian Ambassador to Korea Fisseha Geda.

Kim Tal-hyon Attends Banquet

SK0706050690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0452 GMT 7 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 7 (KCNA)—The Administration Council arranged a banquet at the Mansudae Assembly Hall Wednesday evening in honor of the visiting government economic delegation of Ethiopia.

Present on invitation were the members of the delegation headed by Deputy Prime Minister Wollie Chekol and Ethiopian, 9 Ambassador to Korea Fisseha Geda.

Vice-Premier Kim Tal-hyon, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam and other officials concerned were also present.

The banquet was addressed by Kim Tal-hyon and Wollie Chekol.

Ghanaian Government Delegation Ends Visit

SK0606152890 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1504 GMT 6 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 6 (KCNA)—The government delegation of the Republic of Ghana headed by His Excellency Daniel Francis Annan, member of the Provisional National Defence Council of Ghana, left for home on June 6 after visiting Korea from May 17 at the invitation of the Government of the DPRK.

It was seen off at the airport by Vice-President Yi Chong-ok and Ghanaian Ambassador to Korea Jonas Awuku Afari.

During its stay in Korea the delegation visited the University of National Economy, Panmunjom, the Academy of Chuche Science and Sohung lake and saw a circus show.

Kim Chang-yong Appointed Ambassador to Algeria

SK0206112790 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 2 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 2 (KCNA)—Kim Chang-yong was appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, according to a decree of the DPRK Central People's Committee.

National Groups Support Reunification Proposal

SK0206044190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0416 GMT 2 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 2 (KCNA)—Won Tong-ku, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, Choe Yong-hae, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, and Pak Su-tong, chairman of the Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea, Friday released statements hailing and supporting the new policy for national reunification put forward by the great leader President Kim Il-song in his historical policy speech.

Chairman Won Tong-ku said in his statement:
In the new five-point policy for national reunification the great leader gave a comprehensive and clear exposition of the questions of relaxing tensions on the Korean peninsula and creating a peaceful climate for the reunification of the country, the significance and importances of tearing down the barrier of division and ensuring free travel and a complete opening and ways of carrying them into practice, and thus opened a broad way of most successfully solving urgent questions of principle arising in the settlement of the reunification question.

Chairman Choe Yong-hae noted in his statement that in the policy speech the great leader said that if the North and the South are to join the United Nations before Korea's reunification is achieved, they must not hold two separate seats but enter it jointly as one member and this is of particular importance in preventing the perpetuation of national division and creating an international climate for national reunification.

Chairman Pak Su-tong pointed out in his statement that the great leader said that the dialogue between the North and the South must be one not for division, but for reunification and it must not be a dialogue which reflects only the will of any specially limited sections, but a dialogue of the whole nation which mirrors the will of the people of all walks of life, and thus formulated the basic principles for North-South dialogue.

Social Organizations Support Five-Point Policy

SK0306083090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0811 GMT 3 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 3 (KCNA)—Paek In-chun, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of the Unions of Literature and Arts of Korea, Hyon Chun-kuk, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union, Kang Tae-mu, director of the Secretariat of the Consultative Council of former South Korean Politicians in the North for the Promotion of Peaceful Reunification, in their statements June 2 hailed and supported the five-point policy for national reunification expounded by the great leader President Kim Il-song in his historical policy speech at the First Session of the Ninth Supreme People's Assembly.

They stressed that the five-point policy for national reunification is a most realistic and reasonable way of reunifying the country which fully conforms with the obtaining subjective and objective situation and a great programme of national reunification which clearly indicates the way of removing hurdles lying in the way of reunification and making the '90s historical decade of reunification.

Chairman Paek In-chun said that in the new five-point policy for national reunification the great leader put forward the proposal to pull down the barrier of division and ensure free travel and a complete opening between the North and the South and this is an epoch-making step to make a breakthrough in uniting into one our fellow countrymen of the same blood who have lived in one territory from old times.

Chairman Hyon Chun-kuk emphasized that the nuclear arms and the U.S. imperialist aggression forces, more than 40,000 strong, deployed in South Korea is the main factor of aggravating the tensions on the Korean peninsula and menacing peace and a biggest obstacle to peaceful reunification. Only their withdrawal, he said, makes it possible to achieve peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification as early as possible.

Director of the Secretariat Kang Tae-mu remarked:
The public figures in the North who found a way of pro-communism and patriotism while active in the political circle and the military in South Korea and came over to the North in the past have come to believe through their experiences that the communists in the North and the nationalists in the South are quite able to collaborate and unite to form a nation-wide united front. Only when the South Korean public figures of various strata discard misunderstanding and prejudice against the communists in the North and take the road of pro-communism and patriotism, is it possible to hasten national reunification.

National Light Industry Conference Held

Kim Il-song Views Exhibits

SK0206110090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1034 GMT 2 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 2 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song today saw round an exhibition of mass consumption goods arranged on the threshold of a national light industrial conference.

He was accompanied by Yi Chong-ok, Yon Hyong-muk, Kang Song-san and So Yun-sok, members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK]; Kim Pok-sin, Kang Hui-won, Hong Si-hak and Cho Se-ung, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Pak Nam-ki, secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Kim Hwan, vice-premier of the Administration Council; chief secretaries of provincial party committees; and officials concerned.

On display in the exhibition hall are tens of thousands of varieties of high-quality, useful mass consumption goods produced by factories and enterprises in the domain of light industry including the Light Industry Commission and the Ministry of Local Industry and by the daily necessaries shops of industrial establishments of other domains.

The varieties of exhibits convincingly prove the great vitality of our party's policy of making revolution in light industry and well show the proud looks of our light industry rapidly developing in reliance upon the solid foundations of the mighty independent national economy.

After going round the exhibition President Kim Il-song said the quality of mass consumption goods has been improved considerably and their varieties have increased, and expressed deep satisfaction over the fact that the party members and other working people of factories and enterprises and daily necessaries workshops in the light industry and other domains are making strenuous efforts in the spirit of devoted service to the people and thus bringing about a signal change in the production of mass consumption goods.

He gave highly important teachings on further developing the light industry to constantly better the people's living.

Pointing out that the party's policy of making revolution in light industry should be continuously carried through so as to more fully satisfy the daily growing demands of the people for consumer goods, President Kim Il-song taught that it is important to produce and supply sufficient raw and other materials needed for the production of mass consumption goods.

In order to drastically increase the production of mass consumption goods, he said, it is imperative to keep production going on a high level at all the light industrial factories and daily necessaries workshops and, at the same time, organise more housewives workteams and turn out mass consumption goods in all parts of the country.

Noting that the food processing industry is very important in solving the problem of food, clothing and housing, he said more tasty and nutritious food of various kinds should be made and the quality of packing materials be raised.

He said that if a greater deal of mass consumption goods are turned out as a result of the brilliant implementation of the policy of making revolution in light industry which was advanced by the party, the living standard of the Korean people will be more affluent. He expressed the belief that the entire party members and working people will bring about a new change in the production of mass consumption goods.

Conference Opens 2 Jun

SK0206111690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1044 GMT 2 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 2 (KCNA)--A national light industrial conference opened at the February 8 House of Culture here today.

It will discuss tasks to thoroughly carry out the revolution in light industry by bringing a great revolutionary upsurge in hearty response to the New Year address of the great leader President Kim Il-song and his historic policy speech and the decisions of the 17th plenary meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the Party and thereby effect a great turn in the production of mass consumption goods and accelerate the general March of the '90s.

Present at the conference were Yi Chong-ok, Yon Hyong-muk, Kang Song-san and So Yun-sok, members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK]; Kim Pok-sin, Kang Hui-won, Hong Si-hak and Cho Se-ung, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Pak Nam-ki, secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Kim Hwan, vice-premier of the Administration Council; and officials concerned.

"On thoroughly carrying out the revolution in light industry," a letter sent by Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, to the participants in the conference was conveyed.

Comrade Kim Chong-il said in his letter that the light industry which produces mass consumption goods holds a very important place in the solution to the problems of food, clothing and housing for the people. He gave scientific and theoretical answers as to the essence and significance of the revolution in light industry and clearly indicated the orientation and ways for fulfilling it.

The building of the chuche-based, modern light industry which produces by itself all consumer goods needed for the people's life in a short period, starting from scratch, is a great success which can be achieved only by our people under the wise guidance of the party and the leader, the letter said. It indicated basic tasks to carry through the revolution in light industry on the basis of the achievements which have already been made.

The letter gave comprehensive exposition of the questions of principle and scientific ways for carrying out the revolution in light industry such as the question of turning out a large quantity of mass consumption goods and increasing their variety and improving their quality, the question of stepping up the modernisation of light industry, further developing the local industry and producing consumer goods through a massive movement and the question of all domains of the national economy actively assisting the light industry.

It gave clear answers as to the tasks of party organisations in carrying out the revolution in light industry such as the question of party organisations holding fast to the party's policy of making revolution in light industry and conducting the political work to arouse the party members and working people in its implementation.

Premier Yon Hyong-muk made a report.

He said:
Our party which sets it forth as the supreme principle governing its activities and noblest duty of the communists to steadily promote the people's well-being has directed great efforts to the rapid development of light industry in each period and at each stage of the revolution and construction, attaching weighty importance to the production of mass consumption goods.

Our light industry which started from the scratch after the liberation of the country completely did away with historical backwardness and has turned into the chuche-oriented and all-embracing base of mass consumption goods production with all fields including textile, foodstuff and daily necessities industries.

Possessed of a mighty light industry which is diversely developed, depends on home raw material resources and is equipped daily with modern technologies, we not only satisfactorily meet the demand of the people for consumer goods by increasing their production but also have become able to carry the popular measures of the party and the state into effect more successfully.

These achievements are results of the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who has put his heart and soul into founding and developing light industry and precious fruits borne by the energetic guidance of our party.

We are facing honorable tasks to glorify the 1990s with a new victory by effecting a decisive turn in the endeavors to carry through the party's policy of revolution in light industry and thus radically boost the output of mass consumption goods and lift the people's standard of living to a higher stage, drawing on the successes already made in the development of light industry, the reporter said, and elaborated on these tasks.

An important task facing us in implementing the party's policy of revolution in light industry at present is to operate all the existing light industrial factories in full capacity, keep production going on a high level, increase the quantity and variety of consumer goods and decisively improve their quality by stepping up the modernization of light industry and thus meet the demand of the people for consumer goods more satisfactorily.

It is a consistent policy of our party to develop large-scale central industry and local industry of minor scale in parallel in light industry.

The reporter called for increasing the chuche character and independence of textile industry and making revolution in foodstuff production and for solving scientific and technological problems arising in developing the daily necessities industry by directing efforts to the development of science and technology in light industry so that the scientific and technological level of our light industry may be raised to a higher stage.

The conference continues.

Kim Il-song Meets Participants

SK0406104090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 4 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song met and congratulated the participants of the national light industrial conference.

The participants enthusiastically welcomed him, raising cheers of hurrah.

Present on the occasion were members of the Political Bureau of the C.C. [Central Committee], the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] Yi Chong-ok, Yon Hyong-muk, Kang Song-san and So Yun-sok, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the C.C., the WPK Kim Pok-sin, Kang Hui-won, Hong Si-hak and Cho Se-ung, Secretary of the Party Central Committee Pak Nam-ki, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council Kim Hwan and Minister of Local Industry Kim Song-ku.

Also seen there was the delegation of the scientific and technical workers of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) led by Kim Chong-sul on a visit to the socialist homeland.

President Kim Il-song congratulated the participants of the conference for their feats in the efforts to develop the nation's light industry and increase the production of mass consumption goods, upholding our party's policy, and posed for a photograph with them.

The entire participants were filled with firm resolution to repay the deep trust and expectation of the party and the leader by making a positive contribution to remarkably increasing the production of consumer goods and enhancing the people's living still further through the thorough implementation of the party's policy of a revolution in light industry.

Conference Closes 4 Jun

SK0406221190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1505 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 4 (KCNA)—The national light industrial conference which opened on June 2 closed on the 4th, successfully winding up its work.

The participants in the conference were overwhelmed with emotion and joy, greatly honored with a photograph taken with the respected leader President Kim Il-song. Shouting the slogans "once the party is determined, we can carry anything out!" And "Let us effect a new turn in the production of mass consumption goods by implementing the party's policy of a revolution in light industry!" And singing songs, they expressed their determination to live up with loyalty to the deep trust and expectation of the party and the leader by thoroughly implementing the teachings given by the respected leader while going round the exhibition of mass consumption goods and the historical letter sent by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il to them.

At the three-day conference the speakers said that the historical letter sent by Comrade Kim Chong-il marked a new, hopeful milestone to lift our people's material and cultural life to a higher standard to meet the requirements of socialism and a militant banner leading the party members and other working people to great innovations in the production of consumer goods.

They vowed to make the existing light industrial foundation pay off profusely and produce larger quantities of high-quality consumer goods by intensifying the revolution in the light industry.

They resolved to meet more satisfactorily the growing demand of the working people for consumer goods by developing the nation's light industry into a new, higher stage, unswervingly guided by the motto: Once the party is determined, we can carry anything out.

A message of pledge was adopted at the conference.

Rally Marks Anniversary of Pochonbo Battle

SK0406063590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0449 GMT 4 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 4 (KCNA)—A Yanggang provincial rally was held on June 3 in Pochon County to mark the 53rd anniversary of the victory in the Pochonbo battle commanded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Choe Chang-ho, secretary of the Yanggang Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, made a report at the rally.

The reporter said the Pochonbo battle victoriously commanded by the great leader on June 4, 53 years ago was a historic battle which declared to the world that Korea was not dead but was alive and demonstrated the indomitable will of the Korean people to fight and defeat the Japanese imperialist aggressors, and a proud event which holds a brilliant place in the history of the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The reporter recalled that the great leader made a speech before the people of Pochonbo, inspiring them to join in the struggle to defeat the brigandish Japanese imperialists and liberate the country and kindling the flames of revolution all over the 3,000-ri land.

The flames of the revolution which flared up in the nocturnal sky above Pochonbo rapidly spread to all parts of the country and brought about a great upsurge in the Korean revolution as a whole centering around the anti-Japanese armed struggle, said the reporter, adding that the historic cause of national liberation was brilliantly accomplished by the revolutionary ranks of chuche.

Railway Transport 'Large Investments' Reported

SK3105102990 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 31 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 31 (KCNA)—Korea made large investments in railway transport to sufficiently meet the growing demand of the national economy for transportation last year.

The Najin-Chongjin mixed railway line and the Chongdan- Tokdal railway line were completed last year.

The lines between Tanchon and Mandok and other sections were switched over to electric traction and the electrification of the Taegon-Pongchang and Wiyon-Motga railway lines was stepped up.

The building of the Onchon-Namdong and Anbyon-Onjongri lines went ahead fast last year.

A signal success was registered in the construction of passenger coach and waggon repair bases last year.

With the rapid progress of railway electrification in Korea the proportion of haulage by electric locomotives on the trunk and branch lines has reached 90.1 percent.

In the new prospective plan Korea set a target to step up the modernization and scientification of railway transport and expand railway tkansport capacity to increase freightage 1.6 times.

Modern Shoe Factory Under Construction

SK2605102490 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 26 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 26 (KCNA)—A modern shoemaking factory is under construction in Kanggye City, Chagang Province, situated in the northwestern part of Korea.

The total floor space of the factory is more than 10,000 square metres.

It will massproduce various kinds and styles of shoes with local materials.

Its constructors have completed the groundwork excavation and concrete tamping of the productive building and are hastening the erection of steel pillars.

Horizontal Tunneling Machine Manufactured

SK0606103490 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 6 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 6 (KCNA)—The Sinchang coal mine under the Sunchon District coal mining complex of Korea is fulfilling its daily coal production plan at more than 200 percent by introducing a new horizontal tunnelling machine manufactured by itself.

The machine breaks the fault with a cutting head and loads the fallen coal with a bucket shovel. Its tunneling speed is 1.5-3 times that of the old one.

It can save 30 percent of the workforce per shift.

With the introduction of the new horizontal tunnelling machine, a prospect for the complete mechanization of coal cutting at anthracite mines has been opened.

The new machine was devised by O Won-il, a designer at the Sinchang coal mine, and other technicians.

South Korea

Further on No-Gorbachev Summit in San Francisco

'Improved' Soviet, PRC Ties Expected

SK0706044090 Seoul YONHAP in English 0411 GMT 7 Jun 90

[Text] Washington, June 6 (YONHAP)—South Korean President No Tae-u said Wednesday a summit meeting and improved ties with China would follow his talks with the U.S. and Soviet leaders. Meeting reporters after talks with President George Bush, No said, "Now we can't avoid the tasks of increasing exchanges and holding a summit with China, and of improving relations with North Korea."

He said Beijing would seriously consider the consultations among Seoul, Washington and Moscow in the United States as it could not resist the changes in the world.

From his talks with Bush, No said he was convinced that Washington would give all-out support to his "Northern Policy."

Touching on the suspended inter-Korean dialogue, No said resumption was wholly dependent upon Pyongyang. "We are all ready for it and it's wholly up to North Korea. We may not expect too much change, but North Korea will realize what it has to do under the changing circumstances—its staunchest ally, the Soviet Union, talking to the Republic of Korea. As time goes by, everything will turn out in the way we wish," he said.

No said Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev had expressed sympathy for him when they met for about an hour on Monday and had described their summit as "the fruit of Korea's Northern Policy to which Moscow opened a door." "I got the impression that Gorbachev is in a position to exercise influence over North Korea," No said.

Commenting on a North Korean arms control proposal, issued as soon as news got out last week of the No-Gorbachev summit, he said, "a unilateral declaration is meaningless. If North Korea gives up its reunification policy relying on force, not only those U.S. forces stationed in the South but also our own military forces can be controlled."

Citing experiences of war, he said American forces were needed for security in the Asia-Pacific region and for deterrence.

"President Gorbachev did not directly refer to the U.S. forces stationed in our country although he briefly touched on the nuclear arms of the U.S. Forces in Korea, posing as a spokesman for North Korea. I pointed out that reduction of nuclear arms was on the agenda for the U.S.-Soviet summit, and stressed that North Korea should be banned from developing nuclear weapons," he said.

No said he and Gorbachev did not talk about Seoul's bid for United Nations membership during their hour-long meeting but exchanged opinions about bilateral cooperation in the international arena.

Asked when Seoul and Moscow would establish diplomatic ties, No said, "since normalization of ties has already been started with a meeting between heads of the two nations, there is no need to hurry now. Things will proceed smoothly."

He said it would be difficult for Korean businesses to seek economic cooperation with Soviet firms because of their many structural differences and because the Soviet economy was seriously ill. "Before the private sectors begin to seek economic cooperation, the two governments have to work out systematic support such as agreements on investment guarantee and avoidance of double taxation," he said.

No said it would be good for the two nations to start with barter trade as the Soviet ruble is unconvertible.

Excerpts of Dialogue From Summit

SK0706022090 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Jun 90 p 2

["Excerpts" from talks between ROK President No Tae-u and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev held in San Francisco on 4 Jun]

[Text] Gorby: I heard from Soviet Olympic Committee president (Marat) Gramov that your country successfully hosted the Seoul Olympics. I appreciate the warm reception given to the Soviet delegation by both the Korean government and people. What do the Korean people think of the improvement of relations between Korea and the Soviet Union?

No: You don't have to doubt the desire of the Korean people for the improvement of relations between the two countries. An absolute majority of the people support it because they believe the improvement of relations with the Soviet Union is a way for us to become reconciled with North Korea, thus helping realize the reunion of the South and the North.

I have watched various performances by the Leningrad Symphony Orchestra and Bolshoi Ballet in Seoul. The conductor of the Leningrad Symphony Orchestra told me that you were too busy to watch them perform, expressing appreciation for my having come and enjoyed the performance.

Gorby: I believe you could find time to do so because you are more able to solve problems than I.

No: How can there be no problems for me? I feel proud coping with difficulties. Festivals are now being held in Seoul on the occasion of the "U.S.S.R Week in Seoul." Many Koreans have not been able to buy Soviet products at the exhibition at the Korea Exhibition Center in Seoul because they were sold out as soon as it opened. I believe this is a green light for relations between South Korea and the Soviet Union.

Gorby: When President No suggested meeting with me, I accepted it without reluctance after thinking that the world is changing and we are changing too.

Above any words, our meeting itself showed the world that reconciliation between East and West and development of relations between South Korea and the Soviet Union is in process.

No: Perestroyka and your new thinking is helping change the world, but unfortunately, it has not reached the Korean peninsula presumably because of the high Himalaya Mountains. Why don't you help the wave of reform reach the region?

Gorby: I feel pity for the Korean people and their division. Let's make joint efforts to solve the Korean questions from now on. There is a proverb in Russia saying: "Ice melts into water and flows away." I think that the ice in relations between South Korea and the Soviet Union has already melted down and is flowing away.

No: In Korea, there is a saying, "Well begun is half done." I am sure that South Korea and the Soviet Union have made a really good beginning. I hope President Gorbachev's perestroika will be a success.

Gorby: We can't eat fruit if it hasn't ripened well. Let us eat the maturing of the Korea-Soviet relationship in such a way that it is beneficial to everybody. Let us make efforts together to bring about the full ripening of the fruit.

No: I am widely known to be a man of patience in Korea. When I say that fruit has ripened well, it is sure to taste good.

Gorby: We should not waste time.

At the end of the talks, Gorby asked No which one is better—Korean vodka (referring to Korea's soju) or Soviet vodka—while he handed over a bundle containing two bottles of vodkas and three boxes of caviar signed by him to No. No in return gave Gorby a briefcase inlaid with mother-of-pearl and a case of pearls.

'New Political Order' in Asia

SK0706024690 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 1 Jun 90 p 2

[News analysis by staff reporter Yu Kun-ha]

[Text] The No-Gorbachev summit in San Francisco portends a new political order in Northeast Asia befitting the sea-change in the world political scene. The foundation of the envisaged new order is the cross-recognition of south and north Korea by their respective superpower allies which will replace confrontation by reconciliation between the two Koreas. The San Francisco summit talks represent a definite turn in the Soviet Union's policy on Korea toward the recognition of two Koreas on the Korean Peninsula.

This change in Moscow's stance is expected to prompt China to review its traditional pro-north Korea policy. Beijing has maintained a substantial degree of trade with Seoul. But conscious of Pyongyang, it has not dared to better political ties. Moreover, since the Tiananmen Square affair last June, it has been taking joint steps with Pyongyang to preserve socialist systems against the democratic whirlwind blowing from Eastern Europe.

To cement their ties, north Korean leader Kim Il-song visited Beijing last year-end and Jiang Zemin, secretary-general of the Chinese Communist Party, paid a return visit to Pyongyang early this year. But China probably has to rethink of its pro-Pyongyang stance on the occasion of the No-Gorbachev meeting.

Expectations in Seoul are that the San Francisco talks would bring about rapid improvement in Sino-Korea relations. No himself expressed such a hope, saying during his news conference that as exchange visits and trade with China have steadily been increasing, relations between the two countries would further develop as time goes by. The Soviet Union might be able to persuade China to better its ties with Seoul for the settlement of peace on the Korean Peninsula. Or, China might decide to improve relations with Seoul by itself. Anyway, once

Moscow has decided to normalize ties with Seoul, Beijing can follow suit without feeling sorry for Pyongyang.

But observers point out that there is the possibility of Beijing's applying the principle of one China to the Korean question, opposing Moscow's two-Korea policy. It would be awkward, they point out, for Beijing to recognize Seoul, while adamantly refusing to recognize Taiwan. Then, Beijing might choose to continue to limit its contacts with Seoul to the economic field, while politically supporting Pyongyang.

But other analysts still note that China's Korean policy is also affected by the moves of the United States and Japan toward Pyongyang, predicting on this basis that Beijing would ultimately approve the cross-recognition format.

Tokyo has already expressed its intention to normalize relations with Pyongyang and, though it depends on Pyongyang's attitude, Washington can move swiftly along the line of reconciliation with North Korea.

Furthermore, Pyongyang must be feeling that to recoup the diplomatic losses inflicted on it by Seoul's nordpolitik, there is no alternative but to improve relations with Tokyo and Washington. But there are obstacles that Pyongyang has to clear before trying to establish normal relations with Seoul's two close allies.

The United States has set preconditions that Pyongyang has to fulfill if it wants any serious diplomatic overture from Washington. The preconditions are Pyongyang's renunciation of terrorism, sincere attitude toward inter-Korea dialogue, confidence-building in the Demilitarized Zone and joining the nuclear safety convention of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Among these, Pyongyang might take some visible steps on the nuclear issue because it has been also receiving pressure from Moscow as well. For others, it is by no means certain what actions the Pyongyang government would take. But given Pyongyang's consistent attempt to make direct contacts with Washington, which has been shown by its persistent demand for tripartite talks among Seoul, Washington and Pyongyang for arms reduction, the possibility that it would accommodate Washington's demand in the near future cannot be ruled out.

Obstacles also exist in improving Tokyo-Pyongyang ties. The two countries have to solve the pending issues concerning the Japanese seamen detained in north Korea and the smuggling into Japan of a north Korean soldier. But Japan has not attached any strings to establishment of ties with Pyongyang so if Pyongyang intends to do so, the ties between the two countries could rapidly improve.

Taken together, all these developments seem to coverage toward the cross-recognition of south and north Korea by the neighboring superpowers with vested interests. For this new order, the Soviet Union has paved the ground, by holding summit talks with Seoul and intending to normalize relations.

The recognition of Pyongyang by Washington and Tokyo depends largely on the former's attitude. But it is being forced upon change in its external posture amidst the reformulation of the world political order which heightens by prospect of Seoul joining the United Nations alone.

North Denounces Summit

SK0706041490 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 7 Jun 90

[Text] According to a NAEWOE NEWS AGENCY report, following its denunciation yesterday of the Korean-Soviet summit through NODONG SINMUN, North Korea today again denounced the summit in the name of the South Korean National Democratic Front [SKNDF]. In a statement issued yesterday in the name of the SKNDF, a propaganda organization against South Korea, North Korea denounced the Korean-Soviet summit, branding it as a flunkeyist and treacherous summit designed to legalize two Koreas, and insisted that the talks between the presidents of a colonial state and the Soviet Union, the suzerain state of communism, are in themselves diplomatically incongruous and are an unusual event which runs counter to common sense.

Editorial on Reaction to Summit

SK0706020890 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Jun 90 p 6

[Editorial: "Post-Summit Prospects"]

[Text] In the wake of the just-ended historic summit between President No Tae-u and his Soviet counterpart Mikhail Gorbachev, our immediate concern is to what extent the summit will have an impact on the Pyongyang regime in the North as well as neighboring countries especially China and Japan. Evidently, these states are now in a flurry working out shock-absorbing steps to cope with the post Korea-Soviet summit situation.

Pyongyang, most shocked, vented its displeasure with Moscow by recalling its ambassador there and charging that the summit will perpetuate the division of Korea. Yet, it refrained from a frontal attack on the Soviet Union. This shows that the North Korean regime will limit counteraction against its long-time ally and patron, in light of its heavy dependence on the Communist giant for economic and military aid. In particular, Pyongyang relies on the Soviets for the supply and maintenance of as much as 80 percent of its heavy weapons.

Pyongyang has downgraded the level of its diplomatic missions in some East European countries including Hungary as a manifestation of its displeasure with their diplomatic ties with the Seoul government. The Pyongyang regime could take a similar step against Moscow although there seems to be little possibility of this happening, in view of their special relationship.

the two heads of states is realized, I believe there will be a positive and great influence in Korean-Soviet relations as well.

[Kim] What do you think is the greatest barrier currently blocking the promotion of economic cooperation between Korea and the Soviet Union?

[Golanov] I think it is the attempt to politicize the economic relationship.

[Kim] What do you mean by politicize?

[Golanov] It means that some people are trying to relate the economic cooperative relations to political issues. I believe that the economic relations between the two countries must be developed regardless of political relations. There can be many relations among countries.

[Kim] What results were achieved from Soviet week?

[Golanov] Difficulties still exist between the two countries. We cannot say that difficulties between the two countries have been overcome.

However, through this exhibition it was possible for the individual Soviet businesses to confirm the possibility for cooperation with Korean businesses. Also, individual Korean businesses were able to exchange information on Soviet businesses. We can consider these as progress.

TASS Commentary Reassures Pyongyang

SK0706031890 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Jun 90 p 1

[Text] Moscow (AP)—The official Soviet news agency has sought to reassure North Korea that the Kremlin won't let its relations with the Communist state be damaged by Soviet moves to establish ties with South Korea.

TASS asserted in a commentary Tuesday that Mikhail S. Gorbachev's meeting with President No Tae-u of South Korea had been described by Western media as a "political sensation" marking "drastic changes" in Moscow's Asia policy. The commentary, by political analyst Yuri Kornilov, did not specify which news outlets were making those claims.

No told reporters after meeting the Soviet leader in San Francisco Monday that the two countries would establish diplomatic ties.

But Gorbachev was vague on the prospects of South Korean-Soviet ties, saying only, "We will let the fruit grow ripe, and when the fruit grows ripe, we will eat it."

Analysts Speculate on End of North, Moscow Pact

SK0706031690 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Jun 90 p 1

[Text] Tokyo (AFP)—North Korea hit out Wednesday at what it said was an international scheme to perpetuate "two Koreas," a day after the Soviet Union and south Korea held an unprecedented summit meeting in San Francisco.

As analysts speculated that Pyongyang's hard-line regime would end its pact of alliance with Moscow, the north Korean Workers' Party newspaper lashed out at "splittists" trying to keep north and south Korea divided. "The 'two Koreas' scheme of the U.S. imperialists and the splittists at home and abroad is a criminal act bringing immeasurable misfortunes to the Korean people," the NODONG SINMUN said.

No new position was put forward in the commentary, which was carried by Radio Pyongyang monitored here. North Korea's tightly controlled media have yet to report directly on the meeting in San Francisco between Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev and his south Korean counterpart No Tae-u.

North Korea has long held that "cross recognition" of the two Koreas by the superpowers, Japan and China would perpetuate the division of the Korean Peninsula following U.S.-Soviet military occupation after World War II.

In 1961, Pyongyang signed identical treaties of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance with Moscow and Beijing which bar one party from aligning with the other's opponents. The pact, the backbone of heavy aid to Pyongyang from the rival Communist giants, also obligates the signatories to consult with each other on major international issues.

Analysts here said they suspected Moscow had not consulted Pyongyang in advance of Gorbachev's summit meeting with No. "The summit has in effect wrecked the treaty," said Pyon Chin-il, editor of the Tokyo newsletter Korea Report. "It is thought that north Korea will severs the pact. They have the right to annul it or use it as a card."

But Teruo Komaki, a senior analysts at the Institute of Developing Economies, said the summit would not necessarily lead Pyongyang to end the pact or downgrade its ties with Moscow.

A north Korean Foreign Ministry spokesman said last week that Pyongyang had not been officially informed of a No Gorbachev summit and that the meeting could have a "serious political consequence."

USSR Economic Cooperation Committee Sought

SK0606065790 Seoul YONHAP in English 0545 GMT 6 Jun 90

[Text] Seoul, June 6 (OANA-YONHAP)—The South Korean government hopes to set up a government-level economic cooperation committee with the Soviet Union to build on the agreement between Korean President No Tae-u and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev to expand bilateral economic cooperation.

The envisaged committee, to be led by a cabinet minister or by a vice minister-level official, would deal with trade expansion, construction of joint-venture factories in the Soviet Union, development of natural resources, technology transfer and conclusion of an investment guarantee and double taxation avoidance agreement, officials at the Economic Planning Board (EPB) said Wednesday [6 Jun]. Relevant ministers will meet to finalize the government's position on the matter, they said.

The government hopes to hold the first session of the economic cooperation committee in October in either Seoul or Moscow and is considering appointing the trade and industry minister or vice EPB minister as Korean-side head of the panel.

In order to expedite Korean exports to the Soviet Union, the government will expand the export insurance fund from 30 billion won to 100 billion won (42.25 million U.S. Dollars to 140.84 million dollars).

The government will give incentives to companies exporting ships and plants to the Soviet Union, including funds for exports on a deferred payment basis. The government also will give financial assistance to Korean firms engaged in joint-venture projects through the overseas investment fund of the Export-Import Bank.

Trade between the two countries reached 600 million dollars in 1989, up from 200 million dollars in 1988. The EPB officials predict that the figure will reach 1.2 billion dollars this year.

Trade With USSR Expected To Surpass Goal

SK0506014890 Seoul YONHAP in English 0132 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] Seoul, June 5 (OANA-YONHAP)—Two-way trade between South Korea and the Soviet Union is expected to surpass the goal of 1.1 billion U.S. dollars this year, the Korea Trade Promotion Corp. (Kotra) said Tuesday.

Korean exports will also be diversified, ranging from consumer goods and electronics products to industrial items such as automobile parts, a Kotra report said.

If a substantial increase in trade is brought by improved relations, which are hoped to come from the summit meeting between President No Tae-u and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev Tuesday, the Soviet Union may become Korea's fifth largest trading partner after the United States, Japan, west Germany and China in two or three years, the report said.

Seoul's main export items to Moscow are such consumer goods as soap, tooth paste, textile goods, footwear, electronics goods, including videotape recorders, and electronics parts.

The Soviet Union will increase imports of steel products, including steel plate, such electronics products as facsimiles and cameras, and automobile and storage batteries, Kotra said.

Soviet ship repair orders are expected to amount to 50 million dollars this year, and Korea has a 1.32 billion-dollar order for building 26 ships for the Soviet Union, the report said.

Seoul had 207 million dollars in exports and 392 million dollars in imports from the Soviet Union last year.

Ministry Prepares for Soviet Reclaim of Mission

SK0206012790 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 2 Jun 90 p 3

[Text] With the normalization of Seoul-Moscow diplomatic ties in the offing, there looms a possibility that the Soviet Union will reclaim the ownership of the old site of the Russian Legation in Chong-tong, downtown Seoul.

The legation was built by the Czarist Russian mission in 1890 on the hill west of Toksu Palace and the building was destroyed during the Korean War. Seoul City restored a three-story watchtower on the site in 1973 and designated it as a municipal cultural treasure.

The total space of the legation site is some 6,000 pyong (one pyong is about 3.3 sq.m.[Square Meters]) and the price of the land is now estimated at 37 billion won ($52.8 million).

The legation was closed just after the Czarist Russia was defeated by Japan in the Russo-Japanese War in 1904.

The Foreign Ministry has reportedly been preparing for a possible attempt by the Soviets to claim the ownership of the old legation site since the government launched its northern diplomacy several years ago. The issue has been discussed and dealt with in depth by officials of the International Organizations and Treaties Bureau at the ministry since South Korea and the Soviet Union agreed to exchange consular departments last November.

The ministry step was based on the possible scenario that Soviets might want to open their embassy on the site of the old legation and ask Korea to return the old Russian property. The official position of the ministry is that the site cannot be returned because the Soviets failed to claim ownership of the property in 1960 when the Korean government revised the Civil Code and obliged all land owners, including foreigners, to report their properties to authorities. Ministry officials said the possible soviet request to return the site would have no legal ground because the Soviet Union abandoned all credits and liabilities of Czarist Russia after the Bolshevik Revolution.

Still, there remains a possibility that the Soviet Union would claim the property right, citing a clause governing national inheritance in the Vienna Convention on Succession of States in Respect of State Property and

Archives and Debts signed in 1978. The clause stipulates that a nation's properties will be automatically inherited by its "natural successor."

Therefore, a dispute could arise if the Soviets ask for the return of the Russian property, alleging that international laws precede domestic laws. In that case, the ministry plans to settle the issue based on the principle of reciprocity and in consideration of "circumstances."

The Russian legation witnessed the ups and downs of the last phase of the Choson Kingdom before Korea was put under the yoke of the Japanese imperialists. After the assassination of Queen Min in 1896, King Kojong (1863-1907) took refuge at the legation along with crown prince (King Sunjong) and his pro-Russian minister Karl Waeber exercised great influence over Korean politics.

The Renaissance-style legation was designed by a Russian architect now only known by his surname of Sabatin. It consisted of an 130 pyong two-story main building and a three-story watchtower. According to an old record, many Seoul citizens at that time believed that the tower on the hill was built by Russians to watch what was going on in the palace and Seoul streets.

Of the 6,000 pyong area, 1,695 pyong was sold to Munhwa Broadcasting Corp. and 1,371 pyong to Academy House. The ownership of the remaining 3,128 pyong went to Seoul City which refurbished it as a municipal park in late 1987.

During the Seoul Olympics in 1988, 20 to 30 Soviet tourists used to drop by the memorial daily, according to Yu Chae-ho, 54, caretaker of the park.

These days, the park has become a site for photography popular among tourists from the Soviet Union, Poland and Hungary and other East European countries, Yu said.

No, U.S.'s Bush Hold Summit Talks 6 Jun

SK0706024490 Seoul YONHAP in English 0217 GMT 7 Jun 90

[Text] Washington, June 6 (YONHAP)—U.S. President George Bush, meeting with South Korean President No Tae-u, said Wednesday that the United States will fully support Korea's efforts to normalize diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, will continue to offer assistance and will closely cooperate in all respects.

The two met in the White House for an hour to discuss No's historic meeting with Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev, and Gorbachev's talks with Bush, presidential spokesman Yi Su-chong said.

No explained Seoul's position on normalizing diplomatic ties with the Soviet Union and the results of his meeting with the Soviet leader on Monday in San Francisco, Yi said.

They discussed the situation in Northeast Asia, especially the future of the Korean peninsula, and ways to promote ties between Seoul and Washington, he said.

No told Bush that Korea would push for normalization of ties with the Soviet Union "not too hastily or not too lately," and proposed that the two nations jointly seek economic advancement into the communist country. No agreed with Gorbachev on Monday to normalize diplomatic relations between the two nations and exchange visits by each head of state, liquidating more than 40 years of confrontation arising from differences of ideology and political systems.

The Korean president expressed his gratitude for U.S. support in realizing his meeting with Gorbachev, the first ever between leaders of the two countries, Yi said. No pointed out that an improvement of ties between Seoul and Moscow would lower tension on the Korean peninsula, contribute to Soviet reforms and promote Seoul-Washington relations.

But he cautioned against a "hasty U.S. move to improve its relations with North Korea, noting that such a move should be taken place [as received] in accordance with due change in Pyongyang's attitude and security situation of the Korean peninsula," Yi said.

Bush was advised to ensure that North Korea signs the nuclear safeguard accord of the International Atomic Energy Agency and renounces terrorism and communization of the Korean peninsula by force before Washington seeks to improve ties with Pyongyang, Yi said. The U.S. President agreed, noting that it coincides with the U.S. position, and told No he had urged Gorbachev during their talks in Washington to influence the North to join the safeguards pact and resume inter-Korean dialogue to bring peace to the peninsula.

Gorbachev responded positively and urged the United States to also make such efforts for a change in Pyongyang's attitude.

White House Spokesman Marlin Fitzwater added that Bush expressed his strong support for No's northern policy, designed to improve relations with socialist countries such as the Soviet Union and China. Fitzwater told the regular briefing that the United States was seeking to improve relations with North Korea through a process of reciprocity, but that the speed and scope of improving ties would largely depend on Pyongyang's actions.

The White House spokesman said No and Bush did not discuss what the United States could do to induce Pyongyang to open up and reform.

Regarding U.S. forces stationed in Korea, No made it clear that Korean forces will take the leading role and American troops the supporting role in the defense of the Korean peninsula, while Bush said there will be no change in the U.S. commitment to the security of the peninsula, Yi said.

No promised that the Korean Government will cooperate in the upkeep of U.S. servicemen in Korea within its ability and in accordance with its economic development, the spokesman said. The United States has called for Korea to pay more of the cost of basing U.S. forces on its territory.

Prior to his talks with Bush, No met with Vice President Dan Quayle over breakfast to discuss bilateral relations and the situation on the Korean peninsula.

No departed for Honolulu in the afternoon for a stopover before returning home Thursday.

U.S. To Cooperate in Efforts To Open Up North

SK0706123790 Seoul YONHAP in English 1219 GMT 7 Jun 90

[Text] Seoul, June 7 (YONHAP)—The United States seems ready to take conciliatory steps toward North Korea as the relations between South Korea and the Soviet Union show signs of developing into a mature one, the HANGUK ILBO has reported quoting ranking U.S. officials.

In a dispatch from Los Angeles and carried in its Friday [8 Jun] editions, the vernacular daily quoted some U.S. officials as saying that Washington was ready to open telephone lines between the United States and North Korea, admit North Korean emigrants wishing to settle in the United States and allow North Korean citizens to visit the United States on the basis of invitations and promote mutual exchanges of scholars and students.

The U.S. officials reportedly said, in an interview held in San Fransisco Tuesday, that the U.S. side will cooperate with the South Korean Government's efforts to open up North Korea.

Richard Solomon, assistant secretary of state for Asia and the Pacific, was quoted as saying that he appraised the summit talks on Monday between Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and South Korean President No Tae-u as an expected process.

Donald Gregg, American ambassador to Seoul, evaluated the summit meeting as a very positive progress.

Spence Richardson, chief of the Korea desk in the U.S. State Department, explained about the U.S. Government's willingness to open Washington-Pyongyang telephone link in the near future and said Washington would consult with Seoul about the matter, according to the newspaper.

Richardson made the remarks when asked on the unbalanced communication link between the two antagonistic nations, in which telephone calls from North Korea to the United States are possible but those from United States to North Korea are unavailable in accordance with the U.S. policy.

He also said the U.S. Government will consider positively North Koreans' emigration or visits based on invitations to United States and will recommend exchanges of scholars, professors and students as well as visits for study.

Richardson, however, denied any truth of some recent reports on possible exchange of liaison offices between Washington and Pyongyang, the HANGUK ILBO added.

Night Operational F-16C's Arrive at Air Base

SK0706025690 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Jun 90 p 3

[By staff reporter Pak In-chol]

[Text] Osan, Kyonggi-to—The U.S. 7th Air Force in Korea held a ceremony marking the arrival of the new version of the F-16C aircraft equipped with sophisticated weapons systems at Osan Air Base. Equipped with the low-altitude navigation and targeting infrared for night system or LANTIRN, an F-16C Falcon fighter taxied in on the runway at 10 a.m. yesterday to participate in the one-hour ceremony.

The new night mission-oriented F-16C aircraft was formally accepted by Col. [Colonel] J.J. Winters, commander of 51st Tactical Fighter Wing covering the Osan area.

A 7th Air Force spokesman, Lt. Col. [Leutenant Colonel] Michael T. Lilley, said "Two F-16C aircraft with the LANTIRN system arrived in Korea two weeks ago. But only one of them attended today's ceremony." Twenty-two more F-16C aircraft with the system will be here by November this year to upgrade the operational capabilities of the U.S. air force in Korea, Lilley said.

However, he denied the report that the project is designed to supplement the ongoing withdrawal of the U.S. forces in Korea. "This is only part of efforts to step up the armaments of the U.S. air force. It has been doing so since the early 1980s," the spokesman said.

Lilley said the new aircraft are not an addition to the U.S. air force in Korea, but a replacement for the current F-16C squadron in Osan. The U.S. Air Force has 72 F-16C aircraft in Korea—24 here and 48 at Kunsan Air Base. However, the spokesman said the new version of the F-16C will significantly increase combat capability of the aircraft by allowing them to fly at low altitudes "at night, under-the-weather, and to attack ground targets with a variety of precision guided and unguided weapons."

Scores of Korean and U.S. air force officers were on hand at the ceremony presided over by Lt. Gen. [Leutenant General] Thomas A. Baker, commander of the 7th Air Force. They included Maj. Gen. [Major General] Richard S. Gillis, commander of the U.S. air force's logistics center and Brig. Gen. [Brigadier General] Jimmy L. Cash, vice commander of the 7th Air Force.

Among those attending from the Korean side were Lt. Gen. Yi Yang- ho, commander of Air Force operations command and Maj. Gen. Kang Myong-ho, commander of Air Defense Artillery.

The U.S. air force has three squadrons equipped with the LANTIRN system at present.

LANTIRN, costing $250,000 each, is composed of two elements: a navigation pod and a targeting pod.

Talks Prerequisite for No To Visit Beijing

SK0706054090 Seoul YONHAP in English 0501 GMT 7 Jun 90

[Text] Seoul, June 7 (OANA-YONHAP—South Korean President No Tae-u may visit Beijing during the Asian games in late September for summit talks on improving ties with China and North Korea, an informed government source said Thursday. "If the Chinese Government invites No for the Beijing Asiad, he will be able to make a visit," said the source. "It would be somewhat awkward for him to go there only to present himself at the opening ceremony of the games." Unless No can meet such top Chinese leaders as Deng Xiaoping and Jiang Zemin during his stay in Beijing, he will stay at home, said the source, demanding anonymity.

A meeting between the Korean president and Chinese leaders is being considered by the Korean government as a way to move North Korea toward openness and dialogue, the source said.

An inter-Korean summit in Beijing is also under consideration if No's visit to China realized. "The prospect for inter-Korean summit talks in Beijing is dim at the moment, however, since China is more conventionally conservative on Korean matters than the Soviet Union and Chinese political structure positively supports the position of North Korea," the source said.

No told reporters in Washington on Wednesday that he might visit Beijing.

"I've not thought about it seriously, though it is our present unavoidable task to promote such summit meetings with Chinese leaders along with various exchanges with China and improve ties with North Korea," No said.

Beijing Summit Termed Impossible at Present

SK0706074890 Seoul YONHAP in English 0736 GMT 7 Jun 90

[Text] Seoul, June 7 (OANA-YONHAP)—Vice Foreign Minister Yu Chong-ha, administering a sobering dose of realism, said Thursday that conditions in China and South Korea rule out a summit meeting any time soon. "China is not in a position to invite President No Tae-u, and President No is not in a position to visit China," Yu told reporters in reaction to reports that the government is holding backroom talks with China to arrange a summit meeting between the two countries during the Beijing Asian Games in September.

Admitting that the government wants to normalize relations with both Moscow and Beijing and settle the problem of U.N. membership during No's tenure, Yu said present conditions in Korea and China make it almost impossible to arrange a summit.

Government and ruling party sources say the government is taking steps to improve relations with North Korea and China in the belief that the Korea-Soviet summit on Monday was a turning point for peace and stability in the Northeast Asia as well as easing tension on the Korean peninsula.

In addition to its traditional friendship with Pyongyang, China's internal situation is too unsettled for it to improve relations with South Korea, he said. "China even hesitates to exchange consular representatives with us," he explained. "Therefore, improvement in Seoul-Beijing relations should be made gradually by expansion on such non-government levels as trade and personnel exchanges," he said. Yu hinted that wide-ranging negotiations are under way with China on an improvement in relations.

Direct dialogue with Pyongyang is the best way to ease tension and improve South-North relations, but the present circumstances do not allow such dialogue, he said, adding that the government is trying to create the international atmosphere to induce North Korea to openness by talking with the Soviet Union and China.

Commenting on the Korean-Soviet summit, Yu said he found it significant in that No and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev discussed in depth the improvement of bilateral relations and the situation in Northeast Asia, including the Korean peninsula, and came to the same conclusions.

PRC Signals 'Approval' of ROK-USSR Ties

SK0706132390 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 7 Jun 90 p 1

[Text] (Beijing—REUTER/YONHAP) Western diplomats in Beijing said on 6 June that China is apparently signaling its approval of the possibility of the Soviet Union and Korea establishing diplomatic relations. Western diplomats paid attention to the reports in China's state-run media on not only the ROK-USSR summit talks and President No Tae-u's remarks that the two countries had agreed in principle on the establishment of diplomatic relations, but also on President Gorbachev's remarks that the Soviet Union hopes to improve relations with all the countries.

A Western diplomat, commenting that "China does not try to stand in the way of such a process," said that the Chinese Government hopes that the Soviet Union would test its relations with North Korea, before China attempts to establish diplomatic ties with South Korea, and that China will make "the Soviet Union draw criticism from North Korea for such an undertaking."

"The hard-line but pragmatic Chinese leaders are unlikely to follow the example set by President Gorbachev who met with President No Tae-u," said these Western diplomats, "but the Chinese leaders are more concerned about figuring out ways to keep the Soviet Union from getting ahead in the two countries' competitive efforts for inviting Korean investment."

These Western diplomats in Beijing added that "China has agreed to the ROK's suggestion that it would like to send 'Olympic liaison officials' to Beijing during the Asian games slated for this coming September," attaching significance to the fact that the two countries will have diplomatic contacts for the first time, though temporarily.

EC Ambassadors Protest Import Restrictions

SK0706085290 Seoul YONHAP in English 0755 GMT 7 Jun 90

[Text] Seoul, June 7 (OANA-YONHAP)—Trade friction with the United States is rapidly giving way to discord with the European Community (EC) as imports of luxury items are attacked by the government and in the press for "derailing the economy."

On Tuesday morning, seven angry ambassadors from Europe called on Trade and Industry Minister Pak Pil-su to protest the reported imposition of restrictions on luxury imports. A ministry official said later that the ambassadors had expressed concerns about reports of self-regulatory steps by importers as well as a government bid to curb imports of luxury items such as pet supplies, bathroom porcelain, cars and yachts. They protested that any attempt to restrict imports would be a violation of international fair trade practices and demanded the EC be given the same status as the United States in connection with the intellectual property rights, the official said.

The ambassadors are Gilles Anouil, chief of the EC delegation, David John Wright of the United Kingdom, Richard Ryan of Ireland, Hubert de la Fortelle of France, Dino Volpicelli of Italy, Jan Marcassen of Denmark and Jean-Naye Noirfalisse of Belgium.

In a related protest, British Trade Secretary Nicholas Ridley made a vigorous protest on May 8, when he had trade talks in Seoul with Pak. Similar protest was made by Britain's Wright, who visited Sin Kuk-hwan, assistant minister for trade, on May 29.

Ambassadors of 11 European nations had protested June 1 over trade in a foreign ministry conference room when the ministry briefed them on President No Tae-u's visit to Japan.

The Korean press frequently denounces imports of what are loosely defined as luxury goods. "The indiscriminate importation of expensive unnecessary items by some high-income citizens is damaging the national consensus and is discouraging the have-nots from work," was how one hack put it.

During his meeting with the seven ambassadors on Tuesday, Pak explained that there were no changes in Korea's policy of trade openness and the tariff- and non-tariff import liberalization timetable would be followed.

Dismissing moves by private companies to reduce imports, Pak reportedly said, "It is merely a self-regulatory measure and has nothing to do with the government."

He was quoted by ministry officials as demanding that the EC lift import regulation devices such as quota system and stop checking the prices of Korean products.

EC Ambassador Urges Investment in Europe

SK0706072390 Seoul YONHAP in English 0649 GMT 7 Jun 90

[Text] Seoul, June 7 (YONHAP)—Gilles Anouil, chief of the European Community [EC] delegation in Seoul, called Thursday on South Korea to vastly expand its investment in the 12-nation European Common Market, which is well on its way to integration. Anouil told a breakfast meeting of business leaders that Korea was failing to positively respond to the integration of the European Market, to be expedited by the signing of a treaty for political unity in the middle of the month.

The EC's French ambassador said the EC had completed 95 percent of the measures necessary for a free flow of goods, capital, services and manpower with the aim of total integration by 1992, chiding Korea for neglecting a market with 320 million consumers while concentrating on economic relations with the United States and Japan.

Korean investment in the EC accounted for 4 percent of the total overseas investment during the two decades since 1968, compared with 39 percent in North America, 25 percent in Southeast Asia, 13 percent in the Middle East and 9 percent in Latin America, he said.

Korean firms invested 89 million U.S. dollars in the EC, but 300 million dollars in Japan, Anouil said, advising Korean firms to diversify from textile, electric, electronic, stationery and footwear exports, which take up some two-thirds of their sales in the EC.

Arguing that Korean tariffs on imports from the EC are three times higher than those levied by the EC on Korean goods, he said Korea should lower tariffs, simplify customs procedures, abolish restrictions on foreign investment and stop campaigning against imports.

He also maintained Korea should adopt a fair system of evaluating and protecting intellectual property rights.

Anouil said he was embarrassed by Korea's call for special treatment because the nation's per capita gross national product was compatible with that of some EC members.

But he also said economic exchange between the two sides would benefit from the EC's revival of the generalized system of preferences for Korea, and so he might recommend this step.

According to the Korean Foreign Ministry, the EC is Seoul's third largest trading partner. Last year, exports to the EC stood at 7.393 billion U.S. dollars against imports of 6.492 billion dollars.

North May Emphasize Disarmament in Dialogue

SK0706013490 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 4 Jun 90 p 1

[Text] In relation to the sudden changes in the situation on the Korean peninsula, due to the 4 June Korean-Soviet summit talks in San Francisco, observers believe that North Korea will actively come forth to carry out North-South dialogue at an early date.

In particular, with the upcoming Korean-Soviet summit talks as an opportunity, it has been analyzed that in preparing for the possibility of full-scale discussions on easing tensions on the Korean peninsula by Korea and the Soviet Union, North Korea has made plans to focus the discussions on the issue of easing military tensions in the North-South dialogue.

On 3 June, a high-ranking government official said, "Through the San Francisco Korean-Soviet summit talks, North Korea is judging that the issue of easing military tensions on the Korean peninsula will be discussed in full between Korea and the Soviet Union. Therefore, North Korea is intent on taking the initiative in regard to this issue." This official also added, "North Korea will respond to North-South dialogue in the long run and it seems that discussions will be focused on the issue of making plans to establish trust so that military tensions can be eased."

This official also said, "North Korea's proposal for disarmament, which was adopted on 31 May at a joint meeting of the Central People's Committee, the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, and the Administration Council, is a considerably developed and concrete proposal compared with the previous one. This official said, "North Korea's previous proposal for disarmament came from the position of holding tripartite talks in which Korea is not regarded a genuine party to the talks. However, this is a new proposal that accepted considerable parts from the recent Soviet proposal on the method of disarmament on the Korean peninsula."

This official also said, "According to this method, there is a great possibility for North Korea to respond to the seventh preliminary talks to realize the North-South high-level talks in which the issue of easing military tensions was already adopted as an agenda item." This official said, "In a telephone message on 14 May by Paek Nam-chun, head of the North side's delegation to preliminary talks for North-South high-level talks, North Korea said that it will notify the South side as soon as possible and at a convenient time of the date for the talks. Therefore, it seems that prospects for the resumption of preliminary talks for high-level talks will be possible in the near future."

Discussion of Troop Reduction 'After' Peace

SK0706033190 Seoul YONHAP in English 0304 GMT 7 Jun 90

[Text] Washington, June 6 (YONHAP)—Tension will be reduced by the unprecedented Seoul-Moscow summit in San Francisco but not the number of U.S. troops on the Korean peninsula, South Korean President No Tae-u said Wednesday.

Answering questions from the White House Press Corps after meeting with U.S. President George Bush, No said Seoul and Washington could discuss a reduction of U.S. forces in Korea only after there is substantial peace on the divided peninsula.

No said he and Bush had talked about how to cooperate for an improvement in inter-Korean relations, as he and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev had in San Francisco on Monday. After meeting with Gorbachev, No said that the normalization of Seoul-Moscow ties had already been started.

Asked if the Seoul-Moscow summit would affect reunification of Korea, No said the key was opening and reform by North Korea and that he and Gorbachev had agreed to make joint efforts to encourage the communist North to move in that direction.

It was reported in April that Seoul and Washington had agreed to phase U.S. troops out of South Korea in three stages, with the first stage seeing 2,000 air force and 5,000 non-combatant ground forces pulled out between 1991 and 1993, disbandment of the combined field army, and a Korean commander taking charge of the ground forces of the combined forces command.

DPRK Disarmament Offers Viewed Positively

SK0706095790 Seoul YONHAP in English 0935 GMT 7 Jun 90

[Text] Seoul, June 7 (YONHAP)—The South Korean Government is considering a package of disarmament proposals made by North Korea in a positive way and is expected to study the suggestions thoroughly.

The inter-ministry security policy panel, which comes under the prime minister's office, met Thursday [7 Jun] to discuss Pyongyang's revamped arms reduction proposal made last week. The panel comprises ranking officials from the Foreign and Defense Ministries as well as the National Unification Board and decided North Korea's proposals were a positive change in the North's position on arms reduction.

It was agreed the suggestions include many ideas proposed by the South earlier, such as peaceful use of the Demilitarized Zone, setup of a hot line between military authorities and on-the-spot checks on implementation of arms reduction accords.

Pyongyang's proposals also leave room for negotiation as they take the same tack as Seoul's gradual reduction plan in which arms cuts would be made in three stages—confidence-building measures, arms limitation and arms reduction.

The new proposals include a four-stage plan beginning with confidence-building measures, followed by arms reduction, withdrawal of foreign forces and agreements to preserve the peace after arms reduction.

Pyongyang's proposals were announced following a joint session of the Central People's Committee, the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Administration Council on May 31.

Seoul is likely to announce its response to Pyongyang's formula after President No Tae-u returns Friday from the United States, where he met with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President George Bush.

An official said, "North Korea's proposals are basically the same as the comprehensive peace formula made in November 1988, but we can find some efforts by the North to make the plans appear more flexible by including confidence-building measures, for example."

Seoul will reply to Pyongyang after consultations among high-ranking officials, said the official, who declined to be identified.

Ruling Party Plans Diplomatic Task Force

SK0506001390 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 June 90 p 2

[Text] A task force will be formed in the ruling Democratic Liberal Party [PLA] to deal with ways to develop ties with the Soviet Union and China and explore programs conducive to improving relations with North Korea, Kim Yong-sam, DLP executive chairman, said yesterday.

The mission of the task force, tentatively named an ad hoc Nordpolitik committee, will also include strengthening ties between the DLP and the Soviet Communist Party and promoting cooperation between the National Assembly and the Supreme Soviet, he said.

His remarks came in a meeting of key DLP officeholders presided over by him.

"The inauguration of the committee is desirable for preparing for probable changes in relations between Seoul and Beijing plus Seoul and Pyongyang to take place following the summit talks between President No Tae-u and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev," Kim said.

The DLP council will decide on the inauguration of the task force today.

PPD Claims Assets, Seized by Military, Missing

SK0706061690 Seoul YONHAP in English 0547 GMT 7 Jun 90

[Text] Seoul, June 7 (YONHAP)—Cash and real estate valued at 39.7 billion won (56 million U.S. dollars) has disappeared without trace from government coffers, Kim Tae-chung's Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD) charged Thursday.

In 1980, the military confiscated assets, valued at the time at 113.3 billion won, from people accused of illicitly amassing wealth, but much of it cannot be accounted for, the party said. The cash and real estate was seized from leading figures, mainly politicians, after they were accused of making illegal fortunes by the martial law command, headed by then-Gen. [General] Chon Tu-hwan.

The figures include Kim Chong-pil, a prime minister under President Pak Chong-hui and now a top leader of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party, and Yi Hu-nak, ex-director of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency, now the Agency for National Security Planning.

The command's joint investigation headquarters announced at the time that all 113.3 billion won worth of property had been surrendered to the state, but the Finance Ministry reported receiving only 73.6 billion won worth of wealth for disposal, the PPD said.

"We are forced to conclude that the difference (39.7 billion won) has disappeared," the PPD said, calling for an investigation to find who was responsible for the vanishing billions. Kim's party said its claim was based on reports obtained from agencies it could not make public and on statements by a whistle-blowing government inspector recently indicted on charges of leaking official secrets to the press.

Yi Mun-ok, an official of the Board of Audit and Inspection, claimed to have found that some of the confiscated property was not disposed of according to due process.

PPD-DP Integration 'Impossible' at This Time

SK0206010590 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 2 Jun 90 p 2

[Text] The efforts for the merger of the Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD] and the nascent Democratic Party [DP] are on the verge of being brought to naught. A reliable source inside the PPD's council for the promotion of the opposition unification revealed yesterday, "Despite a host of difficulties, we've pulled all stops out to achieve the PPD-DP integration. But we reached the conclusion that the merger is impossible at this time with still two years away to the next general elections."

He added, however, that his party will funnel its whole energy into inviting a dissident group which has broken ranks with the main dissident association for the creation of a progressive party, Minnyonchu [United Committee for the Promotion of Democracy].

As things are going badly for an opposition alliance, the PPD is considering holding a national convention, which had been postponed for merger negotiations five times.

The DP is planning to go ahead with its own inaugural national convention slated for June 10 to strengthen its organization.

The PPD largely represents Cholla provinces, while the DP is strong in Kyongsang provinces.

Meanwhile, the liberal PPD lawmakers who challenged the party leadership clamoring for concessive merger terms noted that the catalytic changes in political situation, at home and abroad, are debilitating their cause. They meant by the sudden changes the scheduled summit between President No Tae-u and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev and the disintegration of Minnyonchu.

In the meantime, PPD leader Kim Tae-chung reiterated his objection to a constitutional revision to introduce a parliamentary Cabinet system which is reportedly sought by the majority Democratic Liberal Party. However, he manifested that if the DLP emerges victorious in a snap parliamentary election, which he demands strongly, he will accept the people's verdict. He noted, "The current ruling camp should not revise the Constitution since it promised the presidential government form to the people."

Kim added that if and when a snap parliamentary election is called, his party will advocate the president-led government system.

Summit Delays PPD-DP Party Merger

SK0506001590 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Jun 90 p 2

[Article from "News Analysis" column by Staff Reporter Yu Kun-ha]

[Text] The prospect of a unified opposition party seems to be getting remoter as the groups involved allow themselves to be dictated by the prevailing centrifgal force. The main opposition PPD [Party for Peace and Democracy] and the envisaged Democratic Party [DP] appear to have renounced efforts, at least at the official level, to merge themselves. The merger was thought to be the foundation for the ultimate unified party which also incorporates Minyonchu [Committee for the Promotion of Democratic Alliance], the preparatory committee to create a party for the masses.

The PPD leadership, which has been far from enthusiastic about the merger from the start, has begun to direct its main thrust toward Minyonchu instead of the DP in the hope that it could absorb at least part of the now divided committee.

The DP, for its part, has chosen to go ahead with its schedule of creating the party first before mid-June, holding the merger negotiations with the PPD in abeyance.

According to Choe Yong-kun, chief negotiator of the PPD, DP leader Yi Ki-taek has recently told him that the envisioned goal of merging the two parties before mid-June is unattainable. Yi, unlike other lawmakers of the small, nascent party, has been also lukewarm about the idea of the merger.

The third party in the envisaged unification of all opposition groups, Minyonchu has recently been divided into two factions by no other wedge than the chronic dispute within it about ideology and tactics.

Fourteen of the committee's main figures left it after a heated debate over the two goals the committee should primarily seek—the creation of the mass party or the amalgamation of the PPD, DP and itself. The defectors put priority on the integration of the three opposition groups. They argued that the inauguration of a party for the masses would not contribute to the amalgamation process and that when left alone, the party for the masses would not be able to stand on its own. In this sense, they are realists who are clearly aware of the actual potential of the envisioned progressive party.

Those remaining within the committee are not opposed to the integration of opposition forces itself but are more skeptical about the two existing parties—the PPD and DP—representing the interests of the masses. They have the view that established parties, opposition or ruling, are all conservative in their ideological bent.

It is the defectors which the PPD intends to absorb. By drawing them into its fold, the PPD cannot only secure a firm foothold in the extraparliamentary opposition groups which are numerically insignificant but powerful i mobilization terms, but also heighten its ideological purity and legitimacy as an antigovernment opposition party.

But the secessionists themselves defy the PPD's gesture, saying that the main cause of their action was to promote the integration of all the parties concerned, no to be simply co-opted by the PPD.

What makes the opposition scene more complicated is the move by a minority of lawmakers within the PPD and DP who profess to be devotees of a unified opposition party. Their role in laying the basic for the merger talks between the PPD and DP is undeniable. But their effort, whether motivated by personal interests or by a "grand" cause, has been effectively thwarted by the leaderships of the two parties.

Kim Tae-chung, the PPD leader, has successfully frustrated their bid with his tactful political maneuvering. The pro-merger lawmakers were, in a word, no match for Kim.

But the game between Kim and the merger advocates is not over. The two "Young Turks" of the PPD, Reps. Yi Sang-su and Yi Hae-chan, and their DP collaborators are moving again to break the stalemate in merger efforts.

PPD President Kim Tae-chung is mainly responsible for the doldrums which set in following the two rounds of merger talks last month. He dodged the brunt of the pro-merger group by saying that he would reveal his plan on the issue after his talks with President No Tae-u. But the planned No-Kim meeting had to be delayed by the unexpected summit between No and Soviet President Gorbachev. It meant Kim could take steam out of the merger movement without doing anything by himself.

All these moves and countermoves, calculations and debates seem to indicate the futility of the proposal for a unified opposition party. At the same time, these developments make opposition parties just as unattractive as the new ruling DLP which emerged out of a bizarre and rare merger of three political parties.

Burma

Patience Urged in Power Transfer Issue

BK0506132390 Delhi External Service in Burmese 1130 GMT 5 Jun 90

[From the "Current Myanmar Affairs" program by U Maw Thiri, head of Myanmar language service]

[Text] Dear listeners, it has been almost two years today since we of the All India Radio's [AIR] Myanmar [Burmese] language service have been presenting our special "Current Myanmar Affairs" program. It has been 628 days, from 15 September 1988 to the present, that the program has been on the air.

Since the very inception of this program and until the completion of the general elections in Myanmar now, we have been loyal and devoted in standing on the side of the heroes of democracy—the Myanmar people. We have contributed to the strengthening of the roots of democracy. Since the Myanmar people gave us resounding support and reacted with friendship to our goodwill, our responsibilities naturally grew. We have been working diligently and around the clock to meet the aspirations of the Myanmar people.

For the AIR, the result of the elections came as no surprise. To be honest, we have always felt the victory would be for the National League for Democracy led by Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and U Nu's [former prime minister] League for Democracy and Peace. As a gesture to reject the excesses of the past 27 years, the Myanmar people have voted for one of these two parties. It is vital they do everything possible with the help of all other prodemocracy parties to make democracy take stronger root and to change their attitude toward the military and accept it as their own Defense Services. For a country, the Defense Services constitute an important pillar. The Defense Services have enormous responsibilities for the security and defense of the nation.

Some people who doubt the military government will hand over power to Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's party will soon realize how wrong they are. The National League for Democracy has already won the elections this time around, and the whole world knows about it. The military needs time to make preparations for the handing over of administrative power. In order to let the military do this, it would be necessary for the youths within the National League for Democracy to be cautious and mindful of whatever they do. They should be very well disciplined and should control their wants.

The interim period during which the military is making arrangement to hand over power to the National League for Democracy is the most important period for all the prodemocracy parties to observe discipline and laws.

Winning the elections alone is not enough. For the victorious party to successfully take over power according to the arrangements made, it must show patience in every aspect and act within the framework of the law and discipline, showing foresight in whatever it does and working with awareness to make sure security and rule of law prevail in the country. It is important no disturbances take place. If any rash action is taken in an undisciplined manner because one cannot tolerate the delay in the transfer of power, the military may prolong the term of its responsibility for the state. The arrangement to hand over administrative powers may also be delayed. If such a circumstance does not arise, then the Defense Services can only stick to its original plan of handing over power to Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's National League for Democracy.

If there is no patience and unnecessary problems are created, obstacles may emerge on the path toward the goal of democracy. Therefore, today, it is important for the Myanmar people to join hands with the Defense Services and to work in a disciplined way toward setting up an office for the democratic government.

Navy Chief Views Unity With Services Personnel

BK0706092590 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 6 Jun 90

[Excerpts] Vice Admiral Maung Maung Khin, commander in chief of the Navy, held a meeting with the commanders, the noncommissioned officers, the rank and file, and the dependents of naval personnel of the Tenasserim Naval Base in the conference hall of that naval base at 1230 on 5 June. Vice Admiral Maung Maung Khin discussed matters on establishing stronger unity within the navy, making collective efforts to ease the requirements of navy families, and upholding the three causes of the Defense Services while staying clear of party politics as all public service personnel should.

Present at the meeting were about 500 people, including Commodore Tin Aye, commander in chief of the Tenasserim Naval Base; high-ranking officers; noncommissioned officers; other personnel from naval units under that naval base; and dependents of the navy.

A similar meeting was also held at the Aung San conference hall of the Southeast Military Command at 1300 on 5 June.

Attending that meeting were about 1,000 people, including Major General Nyan Lin, commander of the Southeast Military Command; high-ranking officers; commanders of Mawlamyine [Moulmein] Cantonment; noncommissioned officers; privates; and dependents of the soldiers.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

USSR's Foreign Affairs Minister Arrives

BK0706095590 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0914 GMT 7 Jun 90

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, June 7 (OANA/BERNAMA)—Soviet Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Igor Rogachev

Thursday [7 June] described the agreement for military restraint signed between the Phnom Penh government and resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk as a "substantial step forward" in the Cambodian peace settlement.

He said that though the agreement fell short of being a comprehensive political solution to the 11-year long Cambodian conflict, it nevertheless was a substantial step forward. "For the first time, the Cambodian parties have worked out together a rather important document," he told reporters when he arrived here for a two-day visit to Malaysia. "We now need to reactivate our efforts to reach a final solution and to persuade the other parties to join the agreement," he said.

Sihanouk and Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen signed the agreement in Tokyo on Tuesday [5 June] calling for self-restraint in hostilities by the end of July. However, the Khmer Rouge, the strongest military force in the tri-partite coalition headed by Sihanouk, boycotted the agreement. The third coalition faction, led by Son Sann, agreed to cease hostilities by July.

Rogachev, who is in charge of Soviet policy in the Asia-Pacific region, will brief Malaysian leaders on the recent summit between U.S. President George Bush and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev in Washington.

Rogachev said Malaysia was among the "pioneer" Asian states which established diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, in 1963. His discussions are expected to centre on trade matters as well as regional and global issues, including the mass emigration of Soviet Jews to Israel.

Referring to an agreement in San Francisco on Monday [4 June] between President Gorbachev and South Korean President No Tae-u to move towards full diplomatic ties, Rogachev sad that any such move would first take into consideration the interests of the Soviet ally North Korea. He said: "When we undertake any action in Northeast Asia, we always take into consideration the legal interest of North Korea. North Korea is our friend, ally and we shall be loyal to our obligations."

Rogachev, who was not present at the meeting, said he understood from TASS news report that there was no mention of establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and South Korea but he did not rule it out. He added that the Soviet Union had developed good economic relations with South Korea and "this could provide us with a solid basis for something more in future."

Rogachev declined answering whether Moscow would go ahead with opening diplomatic ties with Seoul despite objections from Pyongyang, merely saying that "even in one family, there are differences between husband and wife."

Cambodian Boat People Present 'New Problem'

BK2505093490 Hong Kong AFP in English 0919 GMT 25 May 90

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, May 25 (AFP)—Malaysia is hosting some 350 Cambodian boat-people who began arriving here in numbers after March 14 last year, diplomatic sources said Friday [25 May].

The sources said there had always been some Cambodian boat-people in Bidong Island transit camp but arrivals increased after March 14 when first asylum countries in the region stopped granting automatic refugee status to Vietnamese asylum seekers. Vietnamese boat-people arriving after that date face screening to determine whether they are genuine refugees fleeing political persecution or economic migrants. Those screened out face repatriation to Vietnam.

"It's a new kind of development, a new problem," a diplomat said of the Khmer. "We have no international protocol covering them." The sources said that Malaysia treated the Khmer and the Vietnamese equally, placing them in the same camp.

There are 12,770 Vietnamese refugees on Bidong Island who arrived after March 14. Those who arrived before the cut-off date, numbering some 5,000, are in Sungei Besi camp near here awaiting resettlement in third countries.

'Haringaroo' Joint Military Exercise Ends

BK2505162490 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 1430 GMT 25 May 90

[Text] Army Region Two Commander Major General Datuk Abdul Manap Ibrahim had advised army officers and personnel taking part in the "Haringaroo" military exercise to identify their own weaknesses. He said all the weaknesses should be improved and overcome.

He made the call at the closing ceremony of the 23d "Haringaroo" joint military exercise at Paradise Camp, Kota Belud. Army personnel from 13th and 26th battalions of the Royal Malay Regiment, 2d and 9th Ranger, 8th Ranger Paratroopers and A Company as well as three regiments from the Royal Australian Army participated in the joint military exercise.

The Commander said similar exercise will continue to be held because as a soldier, army personnel have to equip themselves to shoulder the responsibility of defending the country.

Cambodia

PDK Explains Refusal To Sign Tokyo Document

BK0706030490 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 6 Jun 90

[5 June press communique of the delegation of the party of Democratic Kampuchea—read by announcer]

[Text] Tokyo, 5 June 1990

1. During consultations on the night of 4 June, the delegation of the Party of Democratic Kampuchea [PDK] reiterated its stance that it was ready to sign the

document on five points already agreed upon and initialed separately in May by the four Cambodian parties. The representative of the host country fully approved this stance, but proposed that the following sentence be added to the beginning of the text:

"In the search for a comprehensive political solution to the Cambodian problem on the basis of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia, all participants have agreed on the following points:"

Since there has already been a consensus on a comprehensive political solution among the four Cambodian parties, Vietnam, all participants in the Paris International Conference on Cambodia, including the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, and the 124 UN member states through the adoption of the relevant resolution of the 44th UN General Assembly, and out of respect for the Japanese Government, the PDK delegation accepted that proposal.

2. However, the PDK delegation was officially informed on 5 June that, first, the phrase "In the search for a comprehensive political solution to the Cambodian problem on the basis of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia" had been deleted because it was considered an obstacle to the implementation of the entire text. Second, many additional sentences were added to the original document that had already been agreed upon; and third, this considerably modified text would be signed by "two parties" or "two sides."

3. The PDK delegation wondered:

First, why the phrase "In the search of a comprehensive political solution" became an obstacle when it had been accepted by everybody and especially when it had been accepted in all statements on Cambodia issued by the five permanent members of the UN Security Council. The obstacles are certainly Vietnam and its puppet.

Second, why the original text already agreed upon by the four Cambodian parties could not be officially signed and needed to be modified instead?

Third, why the text had to be signed by only two parties or two sides when the Paris International Conference on Cambodia and the meetings in Jakarta and other places had already agreed that there are four Cambodian parties?

4. In May, Vietnam through its puppet had agreed to sign the document on five points. Just a month later, here in Tokyo, Vietnam ordered its puppet to renege its signature on that document by demanding the addition of several modifications to the original text so that the PDK cannot sign the modified text. This shows clearly that Vietnam has never kept its commitment. The 1962 Geneva agreement on Laos and the 1973 Paris agreement can be cited as examples. Will Vietnam's future commitment be of any value?

5. With the political goodwill to bring as early as possible a solution to the so-called Cambodian problem—a problem between Vietnam as the aggressor and Cambodia as the victim—the PDK has made generous concessions by agreeing to attend talks with the puppet that Vietnam has installed in Phnom Penh. Now Vietnam has even managed to disallow the PDK participation in talks that were to be conducted on an equal footing with its puppet, and is trying hard to legalize its shaky puppet regime in Phnom Penh.

6. The PDK which has been fighting the Vietnamese aggressors occupying Cambodia for the past 11 and ½ years expresses deep and sincere regrets over its prevention from participating in the signing of the Tokyo document. Attempts to solve the so-called Cambodian problem in this manner are neither fair nor reasonable, and will surely fail. Only a comprehensive political solution with the participation of the four Cambodian parties can bring about a just and lasting solution to the so-called Cambodian problem, restore Cambodia's independence, peace, and national unity with its territorial integrity, and ensure peace, security, and stability in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region.

In this spirit, we would like to reiterate our firm support for the work of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council and especially their statement on Cambodia dated 26 May 1990.

We are ready to attend the five-plus-four meeting, that is, the meeting of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council and the four Cambodian parties to be held in Paris in early July 1990. We would like to stress that the PDK cannot be held responsible for the implementation of any agreement which it has not signed.

7. The PDK would like to once again express its sincere gratitude to the Japanese Government and people for their generous hospitality and support for the Cambodian people's struggle for national liberation and survival.

Sihanouk Forces Reportedly Continue Fighting

BK0706013190 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 7 Jun 90 p 3

[Excerpt] Surin—Forces loyal to Prince Norodom Sihanouk were engaged in heavy combat inside Cambodia yesterday, despite Sihanouk's pledge a day earlier that his guerrillas no longer would fight in the 11-year-old conflict. Rocket and artillery fire could be clearly heard from this border province as Sihanouk forces engaged those of the Hun Sen Government in Cambodia.

"There is heavy fighting now," said Roland Eng, spokesman for Sihanouk's guerrilla organisation. "Nothing will change for now. In Tokyo there was only an agreement, not implementation of a ceasefire. The fighting will continue."

Prince Sihanouk and Premier Hun Sen signed a communique in Tokyo on Tuesday that said all of Cambodia's other senior officials have been arrested for wanting to form a new political party, an official source said Thursday.

Minister Ung Phan, two colonels, a Foreign Ministry official and another official were being held in a house belonging to the ruling Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, the source said. "They had tried to found a liberal social democratic party," he added.

The sources said the five could be freed after Prime Minister Hun Sen returns from a trip to Tokyo, where he had peace talks with resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

"Nothing outlaws the creation of a political party in Cambodia, but due to the military situation, we think that it is premature as it would have the effect of dividing us," the source added.

The Vietnam-backed government here has fought for over 11 years against the resistance, which includes followers of Prince Sihanouk, those of former Prime Minister Son Sann and the Khmer Rouge.

The current government was installed here after Vietnamese troops toppled a Khmer Rouge government condemned for killing hundreds of thousands of civilians during a four-year rule.

Foreign Exchange Control Law Expected in July

BK0206031890 Bangkok THE NATION in English 2 Jun 90 p 2

[By Kawi Chongkitthawon in Phnom Penh]

[Text] The new foreign-exchange control law, expected to go into effect in July following a six-month delay, is one of many ways Cambodia is trying to take control of its economy, a senior Cambodian government official said. Cha Rieng, governor of the National Bank of Cambodia, said the new bill would be forwarded for approval at the upcoming meeting of the National Assembly, scheduled for July.

Because of the government's lack of monetary control in the past decade, the private sector has played a large role in day-to-day financial transactions, particularly in setting foreign exchange rates. But Cambodia is burdened with runaway inflation and a budget deficit of at least several hundred million riels. Since the beginning of this year prices for goods and services in the country have risen at least 50 percent, troubling low-earning farmers and civil servants. The average monthly salary here is less than 2,000 riels, or 85 baht. Prices for some basic goods have tripled in recent months: For example, a kilogramme of pork now costs 600 riels compared with 200 riels in March.

The value of the riel has also dropped dramatically. In January, one US dollar could buy 218 riels. Now that same dollar can buy 350 riels. On the black market last week, one dollar could fetch as many as 410 riels. One baht is now worth 15 riels compared with the rate three months ago when one baht could buy only 7 riels.

Under the new law, foreign exchange dealers will have to apply to the Finance Ministry for authorization to conduct business. Hotels will be authorized to exchange foreign currencies. The National Bank of Cambodia will also set up exchange kiosks. Any foreign-exchange dealer not authorized or that fails to comply with the law could face both fines and three years' imprisonment.

Cha Rieng said prices for consumer goods have shot up because of continued rumours of war and price speculating by Chinese and Cambodian traders who are hoarding commodities and hiking exchange rates to make profits. "These things are hard to control," he said.

Vista Communications Construction Site Opened

BK0506070090 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] A ceremony was held at the Bayon ground satellite station on the morning of 2 June by Cambodia's Posts and Telecommunications Department to open the construction site for a small "Vista" communications station in the presence of Comrade Kim Seap, deputy minister of communications, transport, and posts.

On that occasion, Comrade Net Chreng, chief of Cambodia's Posts and Telecommunications Department, disclosed that the construction of this "Vista" station was to begin on 2 June according to the cooperation agreement signed in February 1990 between Cambodia and Australia. Comrade Net Chreng also disclosed that the cost of this "Vista" station was around 2.8 million U.S. dollars, and that eight to 24 of its channels can be used for telephone links with various countries in the world.

Indonesia

Further Reportage on Mugabe's Official Visit

Mugabe Briefed on East Timor

BK0606112590 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1020 GMT 6 Jun 90

[Excerpt] Jakarta, Jun 6 (OANA/ANTARA)—President Suharto here Wednesday [6 June] briefed visiting Zimbabwean President Robert Gabriel Mugabe on the current situation in East Timor which was integrated with Indonesia in 1976.

Speaking to newsmen after accompanying President Suharto during his meeting with Mugabe, Minister/State Secretary Murdiono said that the head of state also told his guest about the struggle of the East Timorese against the Portuguese colonialists. "President Suharto has briefed President Mugabe on the East Timorese struggle for freedom from the Portuguese colonial administration and also the people's determination to integrate with the

Republic of Indonesia," Minister Murdiono said. Indonesia, the minister went on, has always supported the struggle of the peoples of African countries to gain independence from colonialism. Although some African countries are still questioning the integration process of East Timor into Indonesia, he said, Indonesia recognises states whose administrations are supported by the majority of the population.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Ali Alatas in a separate meeting with his Zimbabwean counterpart Dr. Nathan Shamuyairira also discussed similar problems. Minister Murdiono said that Foreign Minister Alatas also gave similar explanations to his Zimbabwean counterpart on East Timor. "I have the impression that the Zimbabwean foreign minister is more open in receiving the explanation from Minister Alatas," Minister Murdiono said.

Answering a question on the Zimbabwean stand, which has so far been against Indonesia on the integration of East Timor into Indonesia in the United Nations, Murdiono said that the United Nations has not debated the East Timor issue for a long time now. [passage omitted]

Mugabe Concludes Visit 6 Jun

BK0606101590 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 06 Jun 90

[Correspondent Sukarno Marno Report]

[Text] President Suharto, Mrs. Suharto, Vice President Sudharmono, and Mrs. Sudharmono saw off state guest Zimbabwean President Robert Gabriel Mugabe and Mrs. Sally Mugabe at the veranda of Merdeka Palace at 1300 west Indonesian time. President Mugabe arrived in Indonesia on 4 June. Earlier, he visited Bali and Bandung.

President Suharto and state guest President Robert Mugabe held bilateral talks from about 1000 to 1130 west Indonesian time this morning, while ministers from the two countries held separate talks. Minister-State Secretary Murdiono briefed newsmen on the results of the talks by the two heads of state.

[Begin Murdiono recording] The talks centered on exchanging information on developments in each country as well as regional economic and (?political) issues. The president briefed his guest on the history and growth of our nation from the proclamation of our independence to the present era of development. He also explained the mechanism of our national leadership. Similarly, President Mugabe explained the Zimbabwean people's struggle, particularly the struggle of President Mugabe himself. As we know, he was one of Zimbabwe's prominent freedom fighters.

The president answered questions regarding the implementation of our development strategy because Zimbabwe has (?rich mineral) resources. The president briefed his counterpart on the exploitation of our natural resources, particularly mineral resources with the support of foreign capital. He told President Mugabe that we had given (?foreign companies concessions) in the mining sector on a production-sharing basis. This is a manifestation of Article 33 of our Constitution.

Later, the president explained our policy on investments, particularly foreign investments. He stressed that we could use external economic forces and funds beyond our country to support our own development programs without sacrificing our national interests.

On domestic policy, the president gave a detailed explanation on the dual functions of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Indonesia. In this respect, President Mugabe expressed keen interest in the principles of our state life. Accordingly, he specifically expressed his desire to study our Constitution. Of course, we will live up to his desire.

During the talks, President Mugabe said that he was deeply impressed by our progress in spite of his brief visit here. As you know, he visited Bali where he saw for himself our irrigation system known as Subak. Yesterday, he visited Nusantara Aircraft Industry and a number of textile factories in Bandung. Thus, he was able to see for himself our progress in spite of his brief visit.

During the ministerial talks, the Zambians [as heard] said that they were deeply impressed by our aircraft industry—the Nusantara Aircraft Industry. They will send a team made up of representatives of their defense, foreign affairs, and trade departments to explore the possibility of purchasing (?air buses) manufactured by Nusantara Aircraft Industry. They are also greatly interested in our telecommunications industry in Bandung. Similarly, they will explore the possibility of purchasing our telecommunications products. They are also greatly interested in our textile industry which they visited while in Bandung. As we know, Zimbabwe is a cotton producer and exporter. In Bandung, they saw that we could produce textiles and even ready-made garments. They are greatly interested in this.

On new developments and opportunities in Africa in the coming years, the two sides will explore the possibility of expanding our air route—in this case, Garuda's flight to Africa. The two sides also agreed to take part in trade exhibitions in Zimbabwe and Indonesia respectively. The president asked our private businessmen to take part in such exhibitions.

Zimbabwe's and our great interest in promoting bilateral economic and trade relations has given concrete substance to South-South cooperation, which [words indistinct] during the recent G-15 [Group of 15] Summit in Malaysia. The two sides agreed that South-South cooperation, particularly between fellow developing countries and, more specifically, cooperation between Indonesia and Zimbabwe, was realistic because of their similar economic levels.

Both the president and foreign minister briefed our guest on the East Timor issue [words indistinct].

In the meantime, the Zimbabwean president extended an invitation to the president to visit Zimbabwe, and the latter thanked him for the invitation. Of course, the two sides will set a suitable date for the visit.

I can also tell you that the president gave a complete explanation on the dual role of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Indonesia in our political life.

I think this is all that I can tell you. Thank you and good afternoon. [end recording]

Four Suspected 'Separatists' Shot Dead in Atjeh

BK0606124490 Hong Kong AFP in English 1235 GMT 6 Jun 90

[Text] Banda Atjeh, Indonesia, June 6 (AFP)—Four suspected separatists were shot dead by military troops in separate incidents Wednesday [5 June] in this western Indonesian province of Atjeh, military sources here said.

Two of the suspected separatists were shot dead, six were seriously wounded and another escaped after troops raided a house in Langsa, some 380 kilometres (236 miles) southeast of here, the sources said. Three guns and four hand grenades were seized in the raid, they added.

Two other suspected separatists were also shot dead Wednesday while they were attempting to burn down an army ammunition store in Lampahan near Takengon, some 190 kilometres (118 miles) southeast of here, the sources said.

The military suspected the men to be members of the separatist Atjeh Merdeka (Free Atjeh) Movement, believed to have been behind the several raids on military and police in Atjeh this year which have claimed the lives of at least 17 security officers.

Atjeh Merdeka has been campaigning for a Moslem state in Atjeh since the mid-1970s. The government has said the group has no local support and only about 50 members were left, with half of them living in exile.

3 Killed in 'Apparent Retaliation'

BK0706045090 Hong Kong AFP in English 0424 GMT 7 Jun 90

[Excerpts] Banda Atjeh, Indonesia, June 7 (AFP)—Unidentified gunmen killed three soldiers and wounded two in this western province of Atjeh Wednesday [6 June], in apparent retaliation for the slaying of four suspected separatists, military sources here said Thursday.

The officers, members of the Army's elite airborne unit, were ambushed near Langsa east of here after delivering the bodies of two separatists killed earlier in the day, the sources said. The two were killed after troops raided a house in Langsa. In another incident Wednesday, the military shot dead two suspected separatists while they were attempting to burn down an ammunition dump near the southeast city of Takengon, military sources said. [passage omitted]

The latest raid brings the casualties among security officers to at least 20 since the beginning of 1990. [passage omitted]

Philippines

Referendum on Bases Treaty 'Up to Congress'

HK0606122390 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 6 Jun 90 p 7

[By Marites Paez and Patrick Paez]

[Text] The Government will not submit to a referendum a treaty that may be negotiated between the Philippines and the United States extending the stay of the U.S. bases here after 1991, Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus said yesterday. Instead, he said, Malacanang will leave it up to Congress to decide whether or not such referendum will be held. "We follow the Constitution and the Constitution does provide for a possibility of a referendum if the Congress so desires," Manglapus explained to Malacanang reporters. He said that while a referendum was a "good way of determining the popular preference" at this point, "we are not moving either way."

In the Senate, Jose Abueva said the Joint Executive-Legislative Bases Council had already identified military land, totalling 1,367 ha. [hectares], which could be sold to raise money for the conversion of Clark and Subic bases into civilian use. But Abueva, council chairman, said the 178-ha. Camp Aguinaldo and the 39-ha. Camp Crame would be left intact.

Camp Aguinaldo, he said, would house the defense department and the Armed Forces General Headquarters while Camp Crame would be the headquarters of the Philippine National Police.

The 1,367 ha. proposed to be sold are located in Villamor Air Base, Fort Bonifacio and the Ninoy Aquino International Airport, according to Abueva.

He did not say how much the government would realize from the sale but added that at P6,000 per square meter, "there's lot of money in there."

Defense Undersecretary Feliciano Gacis also told the Senate of plans to sell about 758 ha. out of the 806-ha. Fort Bonifacio.

Salonga Hints at U.S. Bases Talks in August

HK0706085790 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0700 GMT 7 Jun 90

[By Cesar Chavez—italicized portion in English]

[Text] Senator Jovito Salonga said he expects a more heated debate in the Senate during its fouth-year regular session as this would be the year within which a decision should be reach for the withdrawal or extension of the military bases agreement. In his press conference on the last day of the Senate's third year session, Salonga said if there is no treaty reached before 16 September 1991, it would automatically mean there should be no American forces in Clark and Subic. In view of this, Salonga stressed that there should be a closer coordination between the executive and legislative branches to consolidate a unified position in their talks with the American panel. He added that the negotiation may take place in August this year, and it could either be for an extension or total removal of the U.S. bases:

[Begin Salonga recording] *Therefore, there will be no delays on the military bases agreement here in the Senate. Now, we will try to coordinate as we did before the exploratory talks were held. We will coordinate very closely with the Department of Foreign Affairs to see to it that during the negotiations which will probably begin this August, only two months from now,...*[end recording]

Committee To Monitor Bases Accord Finalized

HK0706044790 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English 7 Jun 90 p 10

[Text] As agreed upon during the recently concluded bases exploratory talks, the Philippines and the U.S. have finalized the membership of the Joint Technical Committee tasked to monitor full compliance with the 1988 Memorandum of Agreement signed by Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus and then U.S. Secretary of State George Schultz.

As agreed by the two sides, the members of the Philippine panel are:

Jaime Yambao, chief executive director, U.S. Affairs, Department of Foreign Affairs [DFA];

Brig. Gen. [Brigadier General] Humberto Rodriguez, assistant secretary, Department of National Defense [DND];

Alejandro de Leon, Department of Health;

Comm. [Commander] Armando Madamba, DND; and,

Theresa Capellan, assistant secretary, Department of Agriculture.

Composing the U.S. panel are:

John Fenney, counselor, U.S. AID Political Affairs;

Malcolm Butler, counselor, U.S. AID International Affairs; and

Maj. [Major] Gen. Robert Sausser, Chief of the Joint U.S. Military Assistance Group.

The members of the committee, who are set to be publicly announced by Mr Manglapus tomorrow, will primarily try to reach a compromise agreement regarding the fulfillment of what the Philippines insists is a shortfall on the compensation given by the U.S.

As per the revised figures, the U.S. still has to account for $169.33 million, broken down as follows:

$59.9 million under the Military Assistance Program;

$35.98 million under the Economic Support Fund;

$28.75 million in food aid and development assistance;

$30 million in lost sales from the non-passage of the Berry amendment; and,

$14.7 million in foreign military sales credits not converted to grants.

A high-ranking DFA source revealed that the committee is poised to leave for the U.S. by month's end, with the objective of inspecting military equipment slated for shipment to the Philippines as part of narrowing the bases compensation gap.

Underscoring the necessity of the formation of the committee, the source said, "This is important to clear public perception on the issue. The Philippine Government wants to impress on the people that the U.S. is complying with the agreement before the start of the negotiations."

There may, however, be a hitch. Recently, U.S. embassy spokesman Stanley Schrager said he wasn't "too sure" if promised additional military equipment transfers have to be first coursed through the U.S. Congress. "There may be some U.S. congressional approval required, especially for military equipment which was shipped over under a treaty, but ... I don't really know whether that approval would come 'pro forma' or not."

Still, the formation of the Joint Technical Committee is widely regarded as a major step towards entering into negotiations for a new bases agreement.

Already, some have jumped the gun and argued that negotiations "are a given." As a foreign diplomat confided: "It (a new bases treaty) is a foregone conclusion. The only thing in dispute is how much the Philippines will get in return."

Air Force To Buy 12 U.S. F-16 Jet Fighters

HK0406134190 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 3 Jun 90 p 5

[By correspondent Noli Cabantug]

[Text] The Philippine Air Force (PAF) yesterday said it planned to buy twelve U.S. made F-16 jetfighters to relace its old fleet.

According to PAF chief Maj. Gen. [Major General] Gerardo Protacio, the jets would cost the Government about $400 million. These, however, would greatly improve the country's defense against external threats, he said.

A study group of the PAF came up with the proposal after identifying the needs of the airforce, Protacio said, adding that the proposal would be submitted to higher authorities.

Protacio said similar fighter hets have been acquired by the Singaporean Air Force. He said the current price of an F-16 is about $20 million.

Protacio also said he wanted to upgrade the transport planes of the PAF, saying three out of eight F-27 Fokker planes have been grounded due to mechanical trouble. Protacio said the PAF would seek a P1.6 billion budget for the next fiscal year to repair its World War II vintage Islander light planes and two C-130s.

Eight Augusta S-211 trainer jets and 22 HB 500 helicopter gunships the PAF had recently bought will soon be delivered from the U.S. These acquisitions, were through the Foreign Military Sales (FMS) program under the U.S. bases treaty.

Protacio said the 500 helicopter gunships will boost the capability of the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] to fight insurgency.

Further Reportage on Visit by Senegal's Diouf

Diouf Departs; Two Pacts Signed

HK0606031990 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 6 Jun 90 p 7

[Text] President Abdou Diouf of Senegal left yesterday after a three-day visit focused on Manila's effort to prevent local Muslim separatists from gaining membership in an influential Islamic organization.

Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus and Senegalese Foreign Minister Seydina Omour Sy signed two agreements on trade and agricultural coopertion in simple ceremonies at Malacanang. The two countries agreed on a "three-way concept of trade of products such as phosphate, fertilizer and rice." Both countries also agreed to share technology on such areas as fruit dehydration.

In a speech after the signing ceremonies, President Aquino said Muslim leaders briefed Diouf on the situation of the Muslim minority in the southern Philippines. "We value your assurance to present the Philippine position before the Organization of Islamic Conference [OIC] as we have presented it to you," Ms. Aquino said. In response, Diouf said he would do his "level best... to tell what I have seen and what I have heard."

Diouf and his party left at 12:30 p.m. for Bangkok, Thailand, where he was to spend the night before traveling on to the United Arab Emirates and Spain before returning to Senegal. Ms. Aquino and his Cabinet bid Diouf goodbye at the Ninoy Aquino International Airport.

Diouf invited Ms. Aquino to visit Senegal sometime in the future. "The talks we had went beyond my hopes and expectations and leaves me more committed to the friendship between our two countries," he told her.

Diouf is chairman of the quadipartite ministerial committee of the OIC, an influential international group. Other members of the committee are Somalia, Saudi Arabia and Libya. The Moro National Liberation Front [MNLF], the largest of at lest three Muslim rebel groups here, is seeking full membership in the OIC during its forthcoming meeting in Cairo, Egypt. Muslim rebels have been waging a nearly 20-year-old insurgency to establish an Islamic state in the southern Philippines. Full membership would be tantamount to diplomatic recognition of the MNLF as a quasi-state.

Most of the Muslims live in southern provinces that traditionally have been among the poorest and most neglected in this largely Roman Catholic nation.

Muslim autonomy was among the promises made by Ms. Aquino when she assumed power in the 1986 "people power" revolution that toppled the late President Ferdinand Marcos. In September 1986, Ms. Aquino flew to the southern island of Sulu for an unprecedented meeting with MNLF chief Nur Misuari. But peace talks with the MNLF broke down in 1987 over differences in the interpretation of autonomy.

Last year, voters in most southern provinces rejected the government's offer of autonomy. Only four out of 13 traditionally Muslim provinces agreed to join the new autonomous region.

Elections for the regional government were held in February, but the winner has not yet been proclaimed because of allegations of widespread cheating by followers of both the pro-government candidate, Zacaria Candao, and his opponent, Ali Dimaporo, a longtime Marcos supporter.

Manglapus Comments on Visit

HK0506105190 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 0800 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus denied that the Philippine Government deliberately invited the president of Senegal to visit the country in an attempt to block MNLF [Moro National Liberation Front] membership in the Islamic Conference Organization [ICO].

According to Secretary Manglapus, it had been the intention of the Senegalese president to visit the ASEAN region because of the summit meeting of the ICO in Kuala Lumpur. He also said that President Aquino will not visit Senegal this year. Earlier, President Diouf had extended an invitation for President Aquino to visit his country.

[Begin recording] [Manglapus in progress] ...the president of Senegal was invited for that purpose. As you know, the president of Senegal comes here from a Muslim nations summit in Kuala Lumpur, and it happened that he accepted our invitation. And we are very grateful for him to see for himself. But the purpose was to become closer to a nation that we have long admired and which respects the same principles. [end recording]

Arroyo Ousted as Philippine National Bank Head

HK0606033190 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 6 Jun 90 pp 1, 8

[By Oscar Quiambao]

[Text] Joker Arroyo was replaced as Philippine National Bank [PNB] chairman yesterday amid the raging controversy over a $1-billion "behest loan" to a Taiwanese petrochemical firm.

President Aquino, through PNB president Edgardo Espiritu, voted the 70-percent government equity to elect Justice Secretary Franklin Drilon as the bank's new chairman during the first stockholders' meeting yesterday.

Arroyo's ouster was seen as a vote of confidence for Trade Secretary Jose S. Concepcion Jr. and Presidetial Executive Coordinator Vicente Jayme, whom Arroyo earlier accused of pressuring the PNB into approving the loan application of the Luzon Petrochemical Corp. (LPC). The firm plans to build a $357-million petrochemical complex in Batangas.

Arroyo earlier said LPC's parent company, the USI Far East Inc., stood to gain $20 million from a debt-to-equity transaction, using a $25-million loan from the PNB branch in Hong Kong. He hinted that part of the profit would have gone to unnamed persons. Concepcion and Jayme denied the charges and challenged Arroyo to name the persons who would have profited from the deal during a congressional hearing on Monday.

Two other PNB directors—Customs Commissioner Salvador Mison and Philippine Airlines president Dante Santos—gave up their seats in the board, citing work pressure. They were replaced by Press Secretary Tomas Gomez III and Santiago Dumlao, a director of the Philippine Investment and Management Consultants, Inc. (PHINMA).

During the voting, Espiritu was retained as vice chairman and president, and so were the other incumbent directors—Dominador Aragon, Jose Araullo, Rosendo de la Rama, Jose Feliciano and Mario Padilla.

Arroyo presided over the meeting although he was told by Espiritu shortly before it began that Malacanang had dropped his name from the list of board nominees. He said he was not given any reasons for his ouster, but promised to "reveal everything" when he testifies at the House of Representatives today.

It was not known if he would also be replaced as the Philippine alternate governor at the Asian Development Bank. But Arroyo said he expected it to happen, and vowed not to accept any more government posts.

"I'm numb. After 14 years fighting (the late President) Marcos, nothing affects me anymore. This is nothing," Arroyo told reporters who asked how he felt about his relief.

During the meeting, some stockholders nominated the old board, which guided the bank into posting a P2.1-billion profit last year. But Arroyo declined the nomination, saying the government's majority holdings would enable it to elect the directors Malacanang wanted no matter what private stockholders thought about it. Arroyo also noted that private stockholders did not band themselves together to elect two representatives to the nine-member board to which they were entitled because of their 30-percent share in the bank.

Sen. Ernesto Maceda, who revealed Arroyo's ouster before the vote was taken, said the former executive secretary knew what was coming. "He was ready to really severe his relations (with the administration)," said Maceda.

"I knew it all along," said Sen. Rene Saguisag, Arroyo's colleague in the MABINI [Movement of Attorneys for Brotherhood, Integrity, and Nationalism Incorporated], a group of human rights lawyers.

"Joker served at the pleasure of the President and obviously, he no longer enjoyed the confidence of the President," said Sen. Aquilino Pimentel.

Sen. John Osmena, who initiated the blue ribbon investigation of the petrochem [as published] scandal, said Arroyo's ouster set back the administration's efforts to rid the government of graft and corruption. "The replacement of Secretary Arroyo sends the wrong signal" he said. "It tells those of us who want to uphold the spirit of EDSA [Epifanio de los Santos Avenue] that there is no sympathy in Malacanang for good government. It is a betrayal of EDSA—we got rid of the Marcos cronies only to replace them with Cory cronies."

Church Leader Warns of Military Crackdown

HK0406115790 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE in English 4 Jun 90 pp 1, 7

[By staff Writer Dionisio L. Pelayo]

[Text] Erano Manalo, leader of the Iglesia ni Cristo [Church of Christ] (INC), the biggest non-Catholic Christian denomination in the country, warned his followers yesterday against an impending crackdown against them by the military because of suspicions that they are harboring fugitive suspects in the December coup attempt.

Manalo made the warning as he asked "our enemies not to do anything which, instead of bringing about peace, will sow greater disorder in our land."

A circular signed by Manalo, which has been aired in all INC worship services all over the country, said that the top leadership of the INC received reports that military authorities are planning to raid the INC main office and central temple, where rebel military officers are allegedly hiding. The circular said the military believes that firearms, armored personnel carriers and other weapons are being stored at the INC main office in Quezon City.

INC members told the GLOBE that soldiers, backed by a V-150 "Commando" armored personnel carrier, arrive in the vicinity of the INC central office after midnight everyday "for no apparent reason."

Manalo is also being allegedly tailed by military counterintelligence agents.

The same INC members said word reached Manalo last Saturday that he will be arrested by military operatives led by Brig. Gen. [Brigadier General] Emiliano D. Templo, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] deputy chief of staff for civil-military operations (J-7), for his alleged involvement in a case of "rebellion complexed with murder." No confirmation could be obtained from AFP authorities as of press time last night. "Nais din nilang akusahan ang tagapamahalang pangkalahatan ng katulad ng ginagawa nila sa mga kalaban ng administrasyon. (They want to charge the INC executive minister with the same charges that they have filed against the enemies of the administration)," the circular said.

Manalo denied the claim and said that the accusations were only concocted by persons who wish to make the INC appear bad in the eyes of the government. "Any mga paratang nila sa atin ay walang katotohanan kundi kinatha lamang ng mga taong nagnanais na pasamain ang iglesia ni Cristo sa paningin ng pamabhalaan (Their accusations against us are false and a mere concoction of people who just want to make the INC look bad in the eyes of the government)," the circular said.

"Ang Iglesia ni Cristo ay hindi kailanman gumawa ng anumang laban sa pamahalaan, manapa, sa maraming pagkakataon ay naipakita natin ang pagtulong sa pagtataguyod ng mabuting programa ng bobyerno (The INC has never done anything against the government and has, in fact, many times demonstrated its support for government programes)," Manalo told INC members. If the planned raid on the INC premises were to be carried out, Manalo said, "Ito ay ituturing nating pagyurak sa kabanalan ng ating tanggapan at ng ating sentro at paglabag sa ating mga karapatan sa mapayapang paglilingkod sa Diyos (We will treat this as an offense against the sacredness of our institution and our right to serve God in a peaceful manner)." "Kaya nananawagan ako sa inyong lahat na humanda kayo na ipagtagumpay natin ang ating karapatan sa pagliling kod sa Dyos laban sa mga nagnanais na humadlang dito. Higit sa lahat ay ipanalangin natin sa Diyos na magliwanag ang isip ng mga kumakaaway sa atin upang huwag silang gumawa ng hakbang na sa halip na magdala ng kapayapaan ay magdulot ng lalong malaking kaguluhan sa ating bayan (That is why I call on you to be ready to defend our right to serve God from those who want to prevent that. But most of all, let us pray that our enemies not do anything, which, instead of bringing about peace, will sow greater disorder in our land)," Manalo said.

Ramos Denies Reported Plan

HK0406112290 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0700 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Italicized portions in English]

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos asserted that there was no truth to reports that the Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] and other Defense Department agencies plan to raid the Church of Christ [Iglesia ni Cristo] compound in Quezon City. He also said that the report was based on disinformation spread among highranking officials of the church, leading them to believe that the government was poised to carry out an operation and other action against INC officials.

[Begin Ramos recording] *On this story that our government, our AFP, are poised to raid the Iglesia ni Cristo, especially its central compound...I would like to deny that the AFP or any other agencies of the Department of National Defense [DND] has any intention whatsoever of invading the Iglesia ni Cristo compound.*

I think this story must have been based on some disinformation spread to the Iglesia ni Cristo hierarchy and which became the basis of the belief of leaders of Iglesia ni Cristo that indeed the government was planning some operations or any actions against the Iglesia ni Cristo hierarchy and central office. That is not true. And in fact, as most of you know, we have a church and defense consultative committee called Cadence for short. This is the coordinating body between the Department of National Defense and the Church, the major denominations of the Church in which the Catholic Church, the National Council of Churches in the Philippines, the United Church of Christ in the Philippines, the Iglesia ni Cristo, the Muslim religion, the Philippine Independent Church and other major churches in the Philippines are represented. And it is through this body, the Cadence, or the church and defense consultative committee, that we coordinate between the military and the church. But as far as I know, such problems have never been brought up recently before the committee which is chaired on the part of the defense department by my Under Secretary Leo Quisumbing, my senior under secretary.

On the other hand, I would like to inform you also that yesterday, General De Villa, the president, and myself met on these reports because, as of yesterday, we had already been informed about the existence of a so-called pastoral letter issued by Iglesia ni Cristo. We could not determine any basis for any such plan. Never during our consultations was there any evidence of any directives or instructions issued by the senior commanders of the Armed Forces of the Philippines or by any senior officials of the Department of National Defense as to an impending operation against the Iglesia ni Cristo. In fact, we are fortunate that Secretary Factoran of the Department of Natural Resources—he is here with us—because he was *among those who was with us and the president yesterday afternoon at the Ninoy Aquino International Airport while we were waiting for the President of Senegal to arrive. And we discussed this particular problem.*

So, I would like to assure the authorities of the Iglesia ni Cristo, especially Bishop Herni Manalo, that there is no such thing as far as the government, the DND, the Armed Forces, our law enforcement authorities are concerned. [end recording]

Enrile on Reported Crackdown

HK0406111490 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0700 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] Senate minority floorleader Juan Ponce Enrile warned against a possible eruption of a religious war if the military pushes through with a plan to raid the Church of Christ [INC] temple in Quezon City. Reports claimed that the military plans to enter the temple believed to be a hideout of coup leaders and an arms storehouse.

Enrile's warning came following a resolution presented by Senators Ernesto Maceda and Neptali Gonzales to investigate the military's plan. According to Enrile, the president should kick whoever drafted the plan.

[Begin Enrile recording] Whoever that person is, he is stupid. He is more stupid than anyone else. [end recording]

Enrile claimed that the Church of Christ has many followers in the military and that the planned raid must have been conveyed to the INC executive minister Heranio Manalo. Last Sunday, Manalo issued a directive calling on his followers to prepare against a planned raid as well as a possible filing of rebellion charge against him.

Enrile asserted that Manalo's warning indicated that he is prepared to fight and this would pave the way to a religious war.

Meanwhile, reports about a military crackdown of the Church of Christ are intended to sabotage relations between the Armed Forces and the religious sector. This was stated by chief of the military's civil relations service. Brigadier General Ramberto Saavedra, civil relations chief, claimed that reports about a crackdown against the Church of Christ may be part of an effort by some sectors to create intringues and to sabotage the relations between the military and the INC. He said that the INC has been supportive of the democratic institutions, adding that the Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] has no plan to destroy the good image of the religious organization. He also said that the reports may be part of an agenda of the government's enemies to discredit the military.

Earlier, Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos denied in a news conference reports of a military crackdown on INC leaders because of their alleged assistance to coup leaders. Ramos issued the denial in reaction to reports that the INC, led by Heranio Manalo, is a target of a military operation to arrest wanted coup leaders and recover arms reportedly hidden in the central office of the INC in Quezon City. An INC circular was issued in all INC worship services last Sunday and warned its members against an imminent military crackdown.

Ramos said that after Manalo circular was read and monitored by his office, he immediately met with President Aquino and AFP chief of staff General Renato De Villa to discuss the issue. According to the defense chief, they cannot establish the basis of such a circular. He added that the military had no plan to conduct a raid of the INC compound.

Editorial Views Alleged Aquino 'Slay Plot'

HK0306092390 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 2 Jun 90 p 4

[Editorial: "Slay Plot: Ultimate Sacrifice or Solution?"]

[Text] Speculations have run rife in the wake of an INQUIRER report that intelligence agents are hunting down an American "hired gun" who allegedly entered the country last month on a mission to assassinate President Aquino.

Even as Press Secretary Tomas Gomez III pooh-poohed the story, casting doubts on its veracity, the Presidential Security Group confirmed receipt of such an intelligence report, though the PSG spokesman took care to describe it as "raw information" which has yet to be evaluated.

President Aquino herself reacted cooly: "I face the same risks as any president normally does and our security has been equal to the task," she said in a statement.

The President's equanimity in the face of threats to her life are by now legend. But observers could not help wondering if the plot was to be the "ultimate sacrifice" or the "ultimate solution."

The assassination of Corazon Aquino will, of course, be the family's ultimate sacrifice to the nation, since Ms Aquino assumed the presidency—and invited threats to her life—because her husband's own murder thrust her into the unwanted position of leader of the anti-Marcos opposition. We cannot but admire Ms Aquino's courage and her staunch commitment to the mandate of public office, and hope the demands of fate and history are not so harsh as to include her own demise.

Others will, however, scoff at the notion that the President was indeed the target of an American assassin, or that she indeed faces threats from any of a number of groups unhappy with her rule. In their view, the slay plot, or rather the report of a slay plot, is in reality an integral part of a planned "ultimate solution": the imposition of broad emergency powers, if not outright martial rule, on the excuse that a conspiracy of violence and anarchy has been let loose in the land. And what better trigger than a threat from unknown sources on the life of the President?

Ms Aquino need not even be in on the scheme. Another view highlights the timing of the alleged "mission" of the supposed hired gun, one Gary Ipa Romriell of Los Angeles, pointing to the ongoing RP[Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. negotiations on the future of the American bases here. Is the hired assassin—or the mere report of the presence of a hired assassin—a prelude to the emergence of a leadership more sympathetic to the American position? Stranger things have happened.

Given the demands of national security, it is possible the entire truth behind the "raw information" on an assassination plot involving the President will never come to light. But perhaps now that part of the story is out in the open, neither the "ultimate sacrifice" nor the "ultimate solution" will come to pass. Which is our hope.

Makati Draws Up Plan To Counter Bomb Threats

HK0406133790 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 3 Jun 90 pp 1, 5

[Text] The Makati government is preparing a major defense strategy to check persistent bomb threats in the town's financial district which has fueled speculations of another coup attempt next month. This was disclosed yesterday by Makati Mayor Jejomar Binay during a meeting of all police chiefs of Makati, Pasay, Paranaque, Las Pinas and Muntinlupa.

Meanwhile, Quezon City police operatives yesterday recovered 12 dynamite sticks, believed to have been left by persons evading detection by military check-points at the Bonifacio Circle in Balintawak. Police said the dynamite sticks were found tied in two separate packages inside a white plastic bag. An informant reportedly saw the package abandoned on a grassy portion of the Bonifacio Circle at around 1 a.m.

Binay, who is also chairman of the Metro Manila Peace and Order Council, said the plan was recommended by Capital Regional Command (Capcom) chief Brig Gen [Brigadier General] Marino Filart in response to fears raised by building administrators and security officers in Ayala over the lack of contingency measures to counter terrorism.

The meeting at the Makati municipal hall was attended by Filart and representatives of several Ayala-based security officers. Binay, who presided over the meeting, said he will coordinate with the premiere town's business leaders to tap the entire contingent of security guards deployed particularly in the Makati Commercial Center. He said the guards will become part of the local police as a quick reaction force to counter any emergency situation in its financial district.

Makati police chief Lt Col [Lieutenant Colonel] Remy Macaspac said that authorities received an average of three bomb threats by phone a day since the bombing of the Thomas Jefferson Library two weeks ago. As of Friday alone, the total number of bomb threats received by the police reached an alarming 17 since May 18.

At the height of the failed December mutiny, the Makati commercial district was occupied for six days by some 800 rebel Army scout rangers.

Binay said the reaction force, which will be formed and supervised by the local government and police officials, will also be used to counter the increasing number of robberies committed against foreigners who lived mostly in the town's several hotels.

Filart himself said Thursday the security of the Makati business district has to be beefed up because of the bomb threats. Some 600 Capcom men have been deployed to counter terrorism and common criminality in the metropolis.

Filart said a "centralized communication network" plan which integrate efforts of the private agencies and the local police in addressing terrorism will start in Makati and will be expanded throughout Metropolitan Manila, including the Binondo commercial district. This communication system will make it easier for business firms to immediately call police and military assistance in cases of emergency, he said.

The defense plan, which Binay said may be implemented next month, will also include the security of posh subdivisions and other areas where foreign embassies are located.

Air Force Chief Warns of Holiday Rebel Strikes

HK0706045990 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE in English 7 Jun 90 p 6

[By correspondent Chandler Ramas III]

[Text] Rebel soldiers belonging to the Reform the Armed Forces Movement (RAM) and the Soldiers of the Filipino People (SFP) may attempt a major strike, even a fullblown coup, on national holidays like on June 12 and on July 4, Maj. Gen. [Major General] Gerardo Protacio, chief of the Air Force, said yesterday. The rebels are likely to choose those dates to gain as much propaganda mileage as possible in their ongoing conspiracy to seize power violently, Protacio told a press conference in Angeles City. The country will celebrate Independence Day and Philippine American Friendship Day, respectively, on those dates.

In Manila, Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos told a group of businessmen that the Armed Forces have made internal changes to counter terrorist threats from rebel soldiers as well as increase combat effectiveness.

Another ranking military officer, Maj. Cesar Nazareno, PC-INP chief, also assured local government leaders in

Manila that "the enemies of the state do not have the capability to overthrow the government" in the foreseeable future.

Nazareno, in a meeting with Manila Mayor Gemiliano Lopez and other city officials, said that "at most, the RAM-SFP-YOU troika can only undertake terroristic acts, as what they have been doing recently." YOU is the acronym for the Young Officers Union, which the military has tagged," a mere offspring of the RAM. Nazareno said the rebel soldiers are engaging in terrorism to create an impression of strength and to cover up internal squabblings.

Troop Activity at Camp Aguinaldo Reported

HK0706045190 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 7 Jun 90 p 1

[By staff member Manny Mogato]

[Text] Troops massed in full combat gear last night inside Camp Aguinaldo, the armed forces headquarters in Quezon City, as reports of another coup in the offing swept across the metropolis.

At about the same time, in Castillejos town, Zambales, government soldiers raided the home of Vicente Magsaysay and seized from it 13 highpowered rifles, six pistols, 5,000 rounds of ammunition, military fatigues, 17 pieces of communication equipment, including two of the kind that the military uses in the field. Magsaysay was not home at the time. His brother, Gil, said he was in the United States. It was not known whether Gil or anyone of the seven members of the household, househelp mainly, caught in the raid were taken into custody.

No one in the military would say, however, if the raid had any relation to the unusual movements inside Camp Aguinaldo.

At about 10 p.m., trucks drove frantically around the camp, unloading soldiers who were positioning themselves at the perimeter. Armored vehicles were parked strategically inside the camp. Maj. Gen. [Major General] Rodolfo Biazon, the vice-chief of staff, inspected his troops at one point, himself dressed for battle. Before midnight he went into a closed-door conference with senior officers.

Asked what was happening, Biazon told reporters it was simply an exercise and a rehearsal for the June 12 Independence Day parade. The other officers would say nothing.

The military had been on full alert since Tuesday. No reason had been given. Much earlier, Biazon had warned that rightwing rebel soldiers, the same ones who had mounted a coup and failed in December and in five other times before that, might try again this month or next. He had cited documentary plans seized from some of the rebels, military intelligence and an unusually large volume of communication transmitted on radio frequencies known to be used by the rebels.

Later, however, Biazon softened his warning, apparently taking a cue from Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos, who said that there was no solid evidence to support speculations of a forthcoming coup and that the rebels, after their debacle in December, did not have the capability this time.

Anti-Coup Movement Said Formed Within AFP

HK0406132390 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 1 Jun 90 pp 1, 16

[By Wilma N. Yamzon]

[Text] A new movement whose mission is to fight coup plotters in the military organization has been formed in various military camps, Armed Forces sources said yesterday. The movement, believed to be a breakaway group from the Reform the Armed Forces Movement (RAM) and the Young Officers Union (YOU), appeared to have a bigger base in the military, sources said.

A military official, who asked not to be identified, said he received reports on the movement and that AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippine] general headquarters at Camp Aguinaldo in Quezon City "is keeping a close watch on it."

Last Tuesday, the anti-coup group, bearing the name "Kawal Philipino [Pilipino Soldier]," circulated leaflets criticizing the rightist RAM and YOU at Camp Crame, Camp Aguinaldo and Fort Bonifacio. The leaflets read "Ayocoup sa Coup [I Reject Coups!]," "Ayocoup sa YOU!," and "Ayocoup sa RAM." Some leaflets contained the statement: "Fight for what you believe is right. Neutrals and fence-sitters will be caught in the crossfire. They have no friends, only enemies on both sides." "This will be the beginning of another fight against coup plotters. We are fed up with coup attempts, and we will take our own actions when another uprising occurs," an anti-coup member said.

Camp Aguinaldo officials, however, said the new movement could be another propaganda tactic by some sectors in the AFP. The "Kawal Pilipino," they said, could be another ploy by the RAM or the YOU in another propaganda battle.

But some military officials said that they are watching closely the new movement. "We have gathered that massive recruitment is being undertaken by the group, and there is an indication that it has a big following," one official said.

Meanwhile, some Cebu businessmen are reportedly recruiting troops at Mactan Air Base for a destabilization move against the government. In a recent visit to Cebu, Maj. Gen. [Major General] Gerardo Protacio, Philippine Air Force (PAF) chief, said the recruitment was reported by soldiers themselves. Protacio said he had ordered his men in the area to stop the recruitment of the group, warning them not to participate in any illegal activity.

Protacio's revelation came a day after Maj. Gen. Rodolfo Biazon, acting AFP chief of staff, ordered troops to arrest anyone trying to recruit soldiers for a plot against the government. "Arresting the plotters and recruiters is the only way we can solve this problem," Biazon was quoted as saying.

Communists Said Preparing 'All-Out Offensive'

HK0406133390 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 3 Jun 90 p 1, 12

[By Beth Pango]

[Text] Communist rebels are stockpiling weapons in preparation for an all-out offensive in Metro Manila and other key cities to be launched within the next few months, according to the Partido Demokratiko Sosyalistang Pilipino [Philippine Socialist Democratic Party] (PDSP).

In a report dated April 30, 1990, the moderate leftist organization yesterday said the New People's Army [NPA] the guerilla arm of the Communist Party of the Philippines, plans to wage an urban uprising patterned after the attack in El Salvador in November last year. More than 2,000 persons were killed in fierce fighting between the military and leftist rebels of Farabunbdo Marti National Liberation Front mostly in the slums of the capital city of San Salvador. Six Jesuit priests and two lay leaders were also murdered during the siege.

The PDSP report, which has been distributed to political leaders and media organizations, said the rebels would strike at military and para-military targets "to sow confusion and panic in the city." "The communist movement has its own scenario for the next few months," it said. "It is building up its armed capacity in the cities and is to launch bolder and larger-unit military operations in Metro Manila, in the model of the siege of San Salvador."

The report said the wave of violence in Metro Manila has benefited both right and left-wing forces trying to topple the government. It said the extreme right wants to keep the situation unstable, since this "increases their chances of success." The longer the situation persists, it added," "the more chance for fence-sitting military units to come over to their side." On the other hand, the left "wants the fighting among AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] elements to continue since this means the self-destruction of the AFP," the report said. The PDSP said that if coup attempts and terrorism in the cities continued, the communists might succeed in seizing power since the NPA "would then emerge as a strong military force."

For its part, the PDSP said it was supporting President Aquino and was opposed to leftist or rightist plots to topple the government. After a recent congress, the group issued a resolution condemning terrorism and violations of human rights by either government or rebel forces. It said they recognized the present government as "legitimate and duly constituted" and pledged to help defend it against any forces out to grab power.

Corporate Security Chief Killed; NPA Suspected

HK0506043390 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] Unidentified armed men have killed the security chief of Purefoods. According to police, the victim is retired Colonel Laudemer Kahulugan. Reports say he was in his car on the way to work when three young men shot him. Authorities suspect that a New People's Army [NPA] Sparrow Unit is responsible for the killing.

[Hong Kong AFP in English at 0207 GMT on 5 June, in a report on this incident, says that the victim "waged campaigns against two generations of communist insurgents." According to AFP, Kahulugan served as Constabulary chief in the city of Angeles during the 1950's, "and figured in the crushing of the Huk rebellion." Further, "as Constabulary chief for Davao until 1986, he battled New People's Army guerrillas who made the large southern city a launching ground for urban guerrilla warfare."]

Spokesman Confirms MNLF-RAM Alliance

HK0506101390 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0700 GMT 5 Jun 90

[By Eloi Aquino]

[Text] The Moro National Liberation Front's [MNLF] spokesman today confirmed that there is an alliance between the ultra-rightist Reform the Armed Forces Movement [RAM] and the MNLF in five Mindanao provinces. However, MNLF spokesman Pani Pangandaman said the alliance was only on a tactical level. Pangandaman stressed that under the tactical agreement RAM and MNLF commanders are bound to respect each other. He added that the two groups differ in their objectives but are one in their wish to face a common enemy, the Armed Forces of the Philippines. Pangandaman said the RAM wants to overthrow the present administration, but the MNLF is concerned with Muslim Mindanao. In this regard, there is no formal alliance between the two groups, he added. Pangandaman stated that the RAM-MNLF tactical alliance applies only to the provinces of Agusan, Misamis, Bukidnon, Surigao, and Lanao. Earlier, the military reported the alliance between the RAM and the MNLF, but this is the first time that the said alliance and it being only on a tactical level have been confirmed.

Spokesman Denies Surrender of MNLF Rebels

HK0406092090 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0700 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] The Moro National Liberation Front [MNLF] branded as false the reported surrender of more than 500 MNLF rebels to Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos in Marawi last week. Sultan (Pani Pangandaman), MNLF deputy commissioner of the Commission on Natural Solidarity and Concord and the separatist movement's spokesman in Manila, said that the leader of the surenderees, (Hadji Serapudin Saud Mangakup), alias Commander Dante, is a government agent.

In an interview with newsmen, (Pangandaman) said that most of the surrenderees were simple farmers and the weapons they turned over to the military were supplied allegedly by the Armed Forces of the Philippines. The MNLF spokesman said that (Mangakup) had long been known as a military deep penetration agent [DPA] and that MNLF commanders have cut contacts with him.

Over 500 MNLF rebels led by (Mangakup) surrendered and turned over weapons to Ramos last week when he visited Marawi City. According to the military, (Mangakup) is the commander of the MNLF National Security Command [Nascom], the counterpart of the Presidential Security Group. The surrender was hailed as the biggest MNLF surrender this year. However, (Pangandaman) said that (Mangakup) was never a member of Nascom, adding that he is just one of the many DPA's who had infiltrated their organization. When asked what the MNLF will do about the DPAs, (Pangandaman) said they have been already identified and have ordered field commanders to dismiss them from the MNLF.

Thailand

Minister Urges U.S. Drug Aid for Burma

BK0706005190 Bangkok THE NATION in English 7 Jun 90 p 2

[Text] Prime Minister's Office Minister Kon Thappharangsi, who oversees drug suppression, said he would seek to change the US policy of isolating Burma so that Washington and Rangoon can cooperate on stemming the flow of Burmese narcotics.

Armed with the preliminary passage of two important anti-drug bills through the House yesterday, Kon said he would also ask US authorities to increase aid for Thailand's anti-drug efforts. Kon said the passage of the two bills, particularly the conspiracy and assets seizure bill, through the House in the first reading was enough to show Thailand's seriousness about tackling the drug problem. "There are steps to follow for everything," he said, responding to speculation that the bill could be drastically changed in the scrutinizing process.

The other drug bill calls for the compulsory rehabilitation of suspected drug users.

The passage of the two bills and Kon's assignment to take charge of Thailand's anti-drug campaign are considered goodwill gestures by Bangkok before Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan's visit to the United States June 9-17. The United States has asked Thailand to step up anti-drug efforts.

Another gesture occurred yesterday when a high-level Interior Ministry committee unanimously agreed to discharge Pol Maj [Police Major] Gen Wet Phetbarom from police service for his alleged involvement in shipping a large quanity of heroin from Thailand to the United States. But the Ministry's Civil Service Subcommission chaired by Minister Banhan Sinlapa-Acha ruled against initiating prosecution against Wet, who was indicted in a US court for drug offences, because it found no evidence to back criminal charges.

The disciplinary action against Wet was recommended by a working group formed by the Police Department. Wet can still appeal the action with the department, Banhan said.

Kon said American authorities should understand that Congress' current position on Burma runs counter to the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration's policy to woo Rangoon into helping crack down on drug production in the Golden Triangle. Rangoon, not Bangkok, can help the United States arrest drug warlord Khun Sa because "Khun Sa is inside Burma and not in Thailand," Kon said.

The minister said he would invite President George Bush's drug czar William Bennett to visit Thailand to see for himself the real situation in the Golden Triangle, a major source of opium and heroin production in the area straddling Thailand, Burma and Laos. "We have proven that the production of opium in the Thai area of the Golden Triangle has been sharply reduced with our relentless clampdown," he said.

The majority of drugs now come from Burma and Laos, he said. "If Washington wants its cooperation with Thailand to work against drug dealers, then it has to lay down a foundation of relations with Burma," he said.

Kon also advised the United States to review the pitfalls in its own war on drugs—particularly its public's demand for drugs—now that Thailand has effectively curbed opium production. "If there were no buyers, there would not be producers," he said.

US aid for Thailand's anti-drug campaign is relatively small and should grow along with improvement in US-Burmese relations, he said.

Kon voiced concern that many US congressmen tended to "show off" by pushing for the diversion of foriegn aid to Eastern Europe at the expense of assistance for Thailand. The United States, moreover, should not feel pressed to provide aid to Eastern Europe countries because the European Community was ready to give them substantial assistance, he said. "The United States should not try to act like the hero of democracy," he said.

US direct assistance for Thailand's anti-drug efforts will total $3.5 million this year. The State Department has requested $4 million for 1991, but that amount could change when a US heroin strategy review is completed this year.

Glass Venture With U.S. Expected To Proceed

BK3105014390 Bangkok THE NATION in English 31 May 90 p 13

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan is expected to inform his American counterparts when he visits the United States next month that a planned Thai-US sheet glass plant, derailed last year by an Industry Ministry ban, could be open within three years.

The multi-billion-baht Thai-US joint venture was killed when former Industry Minister Banhan Sinlapa-acha issued the ban in May 1989. Industry Minister Praman Adireksan said yesterday the ban would be shortened from five to three years and the venture could be launched around 1992.

Although Banhan cited an oversupply could follow if the venture was allowed to take off, the ban, aimed at protecting existing Thai producers, had emerged as one of the simmering Thai-US trade conflicts. The venture, blocked by the May 1989 announcement, was proposed by major US glass producer Guardian Industry Inc and Siam Cement Co.

Sources close to the premier, who is scheduled to leave for the US on June 11, said the Industry Ministry ban could pose a threat to Thai-US trade relations which have plunged to a low level in recent years and bilateral talks while Chatchai is in the US.

Praman said the five-year ban was reduced to three years because supply-demand projections indicate a possible shortage of sheet glass in the domestic market around 1994. Unless the situation is tackled properly, Thailand could face another major shortage of an important building material. Due to the sharp growth in construction activity, domestic cement supplies have fallen during the past year.

To prevent another round of materials shortages, Praman said it was decided that the ban should be shortened to allow an increase in domestic supplies to meet the surging demand. The decision is to permit expansion and new setup projects after October 1992.

The minister explained that the decision was made after officials carefully studied demand/supply projections from the Industry Ministry and Thailand Development Research Institute, a private think-tank. To avert a shortage, the Board of Investment could also alter its conditions on exports attached to existing producers. [passage omitted]

USSR's Rogachev Calls on Chatchai 5 Jun

BK0606010590 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 6 Jun 90 p 2

[Text] The Soviet Union and Thailand can cooperate more closely to solve the Cambodian problem by exchanging information, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Igor Rogachev told Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan yesterday. Government spokesman Suwit Yotmani said Mr Rogachev made the suggestion while paying a courtesy call on Gen [General] Chatchai at Government House.

Mr Rogachev said that while Thailand could contact all four Cambodian factions, the Soviet Union could only contact Vietnam and the Hun Sen administration. Closer cooperation in information exchange would effect a peace settlement in Cambodia sooner, he said.

On Soviet relations with Thailand, Mr Rogachev said the two countries should increase trade relations. The Soviet Union was interested in buying rice from Thailand at a friendship price, he said.

Gen Chatchai congratulated the Soviet Union on the successful summit between Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev and US President George Bush.

Mr Rogachev said relations between the Soviet Union and China had improved while Vietnam and China had sought more consultations with each other.

Chatchai Says Tokyo Talks on Cambodia 'Success'

BK0606135990 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1200 GMT 6 Jun 90

[Interview with Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan by unidentified reporters at Government House on 6 June, on the outcome of the Cambodian talks in Tokyo—recorded]

[Text] [Interview in progress] [Chatchai] At this level, we must say that progress has been made. Prince Sihanouk was representing the tripartite coalition while Hun Sen was representing the other side. This means the four factions were represented. Although the signing of the document was done just by Hun Sen and Prince Sihanouk, it is still good.

[Question indistinct]

[Chatchai] There were concrete results from the meeting. I consider it a success. We have accomplished our duty, that of bringing the four Cambodian factions together. We have done our duty properly.

[Question indistinct]

[Chatchai] We will continue with our efforts to seek a political settlement to the problem. We must get the Khmer Rouge to acknowledge the cease-fire. They should agree on a cease-fire. Do you agree with me now that the cease-fire issue is very important?

Another table for 1989 showed the auspices under which the workers travelled to Libya. Some 9,154 were sent by private employment firms and 4,061 made their own arrangements for travel.

The third table in the article, using figures from January-December 1988 provided by the Bank of Thailand, noted expatriate workers' earnings sent home through the Bank of Thailand. The figures—reported in baht—were: Saudi Arabia—8,911,464,426, UAE—69,110,291, Kuwait—41,580,874, Qatar—30,979,872, Iraq—26,596,174, and Libya—13,771,871. Total earnings from the Middle East were 9,124,998,587 baht. This table contained two notes in the "Remarks" column indicating that 1) these earnings include only funds transmitted through banks which keep records; they do not include cash or goods carried by the workers when returning and 2) a number of workers receive funds sent from third countries—such as Switzerland and Italy—to Thailand. Some workers receive payment from the employer via a private office and these funds are not reflected in these statistics.

Reaction to Violence at Pattani Mosque Reported

Moslem 'Radicals' Facing Arrest

BK0606011590 Bangkok THE NATION in English 6 Jun 90 p 1

[Text] Pattani—The governor of Pattani yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of 15 Muslim radicals accused of instigating a rally at a local mosque last Sunday during which a senior police officer was beaten up and cars were smashed. Governor Chamnong Khumrak told THE NATION that the suspects had been charged with assaulting police, inciting unrest, threatening national security and lese majeste.

The warrant was issued shortly after Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan ordered Lt Gen [Lieutenant General] Yutthana Yaemphan, commander of the Fourth Army Region, to take all action necessary to contain the unrest in Pattani.

In Pattani, senior army and police officials issued a stern warning to Muslims planning to converge at Kruze mosque in Muang district here on June 15. More than 6,000 people rallied at the mosque on Sunday to commemorate the first anniversary of the death of Iran's spiritual leader Ayatollah Khomeyni.

Among the 15 suspects is Sorayut Sakunasantisat, a former local health official believed to be a leader of the Shiite Muslims in the South. Sorayut, a native of neighbouring Yala province, acted as the main representative for the demonstrators on Sunday. In an interview with the press, Sorayut criticized the government's policy toward Muslims in southern Thailand, and made remarks about the monarchy which authorities used as a basis for the charges against him.

Briefing the Cabinet on the situation, Interior Minister Banhan Sinlapa-Acha said Sorayut and about 10 supporters began instigating local Muslims late last year with an aim of bringing about the secession of the southern provinces. He said they enjoyed the support of a "radical foreign country" which he did not identify. Banhan said the radicals had attacked both the government and the Royal Family while addressing rallies at the mosque.

The 700-year-old half-completed Kruze mosque, an officially registered historical site, has served as a rallying point over the past several months for Shiite Muslims who want the government to allow them to pray in the building, which is officially off-limits to any religious activities.

But local authorities have said they suspected the radicals were trying to use the issue to sow discontent among the Shiite Muslim community.

Governor Chamnong spoke to reporters after a two-hour meeting with senior army, police, and provincial officials and Muslim leaders from the four southernmost provinces at Ingkhayutborihan army camp here. Everyone involved in the meeting was concerned that the situation could escalate unless drastic action was taken against the individuals behind the protest, he said.

The meeting was chaired by Lt Gen Wimon Wongwanit, assistant army commander in chief, who later told reporters the authorities would take severe legal action to prevent a recurrence of violence.

Police Director General Pol Gen [Police General] Sawaeng Thirasawat said police would prevent another rally being planned by Sorayuth for June 15 at the mosque. "Police will stop any vehicles carrying the Muslims heading for the mosque," he said.

During the rally last Sunday, a number of demonstrators assaulted Pol Maj [Police Major] Prasoet Datsadiphan, the deputy provincial police chief, who had intervened to help a plainclothes policeman who was being roughed up by the crowd. Prasoet remained hospitalized at the provincial hospital yesterday for head wounds and bruises. Several cars passing the rally site were also smashed, but no other injuries were reported.

Lt Gen Yutthana, the Fourth Army Commander, said he had received an urgent order from Deputy Prime Minister Chawalit Yongchaiyut, who is in Tokyo, to take stern action against those responsible for the violence.

He said the radicals had not only incited unrest but had insulted the monarchy. He did not elaborate but he was understood to be referring to Sorayut's remarks and rude markings written on banknotes found on some streets here. Yutthana said the army was ready to help local authorities "in enforcing law and order."

Muslim leaders and local authorities here said the majority of the Muslim population in the four southernmost provinces of Pattani, Yala, Narathiwat and

Songkhla were appalled by the radicals' action. Shiites are a minority in the Sunni-dominated provinces, where radical Muslims have taken to the jungle to fight for secession only to gradually become isolated terrorists. Dr Mohammad Abdul Kadeh, a Muslim leader and an adviser to southern authorities, said the majority of the Muslims had nothing to do with the Shiites.

Meanwhile, Supreme Commander Gen Sunthon Khongsomphong, speaking to reporters in Bangkok, said the Muslim radicals were trying to use religion to dramatize their secessionist goal. "They need to get attention for their cause to attract (overseas) support," said Sunthon, who suggested that a certain foreign country gave assistance to the radicals. "We know what country that is but we better not mention it for the sake of our relations," he said.

Sunthon said the Muslim radicals had been active for some years but authorities had had no evidence to take legal action against them. "But we cannot condone lese majeste," he said. The supreme commander said those responsible for the assault on the police officer would be punished. "We have to deal with them severely. There will be no more leniency," he said.

Chawalit Comments on Situation

BK0706011590 Bangkok THE NATION in English 7 Jun 90 p 3

[Text] Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan said yesterday he wanted all the masterminds of the violent mosque rally in Pattani last Sunday arrested and "severely punished". "We cannot condone any act of lese majeste," Chatchai told reporters at Government House.

The Pattani governor on Tuesday issued a warrant for the arrest of 15 Muslim radicals who allegedly incited the violence and made remarks insulting the monarchy during the rally at Kruze mosque in Muang district.

Supreme Commander Gen [General] Sunthon Khongsomphong, meanwhile, flew to Pattani yesterday as local authorities and the regional army moved to contain the activities of the Shiite Muslims who had planned to converge at the mosque again on June 15. Sunthon held a meeting with senior military, provincial and police officials at the Ingkayutthaborihan army camp to discuss the situation.

Speaking to reporters afterwards, Suthon said the Muslim radicals were trying to use religion to sow political discontent among the Muslim population in southern Thailand. He said the radicals will not be allowed to use the mosque "to cover up their activities."

Sunthon said if the alleged instigators fled the country, "we would ask our neighbour friends for help."

In Bangkok, Gen Phisit Salikhup, the armed forces chief of staff, accused Sorayut Sakunnasantisat, a former local health official, of being the brains behind the radicals and inciting demonstrators to assault policemen sent to maintain peace at the rally site last Sunday. He said Sorayut and his followers are also wanted for lese majeste.

"We cannot allow them to go free after what they had done," he said. It was still not clear yesterday what their specific offences related to lese majeste were.

In an interview during the Sunday rally, Sorayut, a native of neighbouring Yala province, criticized the government's policy toward Muslims in southern Thailand, and made remarks about the monarchy which authorities used as a basis for the charges against him.

"We should be able to get him (Sorayut) soon," Phisit said, adding that authorities were ready to take legal action against all persons involved in secessionist activities. Phisit repeated the supreme commander's claim that a foreign country extended assistance to the radical Shiites who have been using the 700-year-old mosque as their rallying point since January.

Senior army and police officials on Tuesday issued a stern warning to Muslims planning to converge at Kruze mosque in Muang district here on June 15. They threatened to set up roadblocks to stop all vehicles carrying potential demonstrators heading for the mosque. The majority of the Muslims joining the Sunday rally were Shiites from neighbouring provinces of Yala and Narathiwat.

A number of demonstrators assaulted Pol Maj [Police Major] Prasoet Datsadiphan, the deputy provincial police chief, who had intervened to help a plainclothes policeman who was being roughed up by the crowd. Several cars passing the rally site were also smashed, but no other injuries were reported.

Shiites are a minority in the Sunni-dominated provinces, where radical Muslims have taken to the jungle to fight for secession only to gradually become isolated terrorists.

Gen Phisit, the military chief of staff, said authorities were trying to establish links between the Shiites and Muslim terrorist groups, especially the BRN [barisan revolksi nasional—national revolutionary front] which was blamed for strings of terrorist acts in the south over the past several years.

Phisit said the Shiites used Pattani as their base.

The half-completed Kruze mosque is officially registered as a historic site and is off-limits to religious activities. But the Shiites have been holding weekly rallies at the mosque since January to demand that the place be opened for prayers.

Dailies on Separatist Movement

BK0706131590

[Editorial Report] Two Thai-language dailies, SIAM RAT and MATICHON, on 7 June carry an article and an editorial respectively commenting on the current separatist movement in south Thailand.

SIAM RAT's article by pseudonym "Nai Luakin Luachai" on page 16, entitled: "Revival of the Southern Separatist Movement," notes that the separatist movement in south Thailand has been revived quietly for a long time. It has become a big issue because a group of demonstrators assaulted a senior police officer during their political rally at a Muslim mosque in Pattani Province last week. Meanwhile, military and police officers are joining hands with the local authorities in efforts to settle the problem. They have decided that the incident is a revival of the southern separatist movement which was dissolved more than a decade ago.

The article says that the government authorities have closely followed up developments of the separatist movement but have not seriously taken strong measures against it. The article points out that the separatists have exploited the differences in religious belief between Thai Muslims and Thai Buddhists to their advantage in setting up the separatist movement, holding political rallies, and calling for support from religious-fanatic countries. If financial assistance from other countries is cut, the separatist movement should be dissolved soon, says the article.

"If the leader of our country would tell al-Qadhdhafi that the current separatist movement in south Thailand is just an act of political fanatics, who are ambitious and who prefer violence to peace, Libya would end its support for the separatist movement," says the article, which concludes that the Thai Government should quickly stop the current separatist campaign in Pattani before the situation gets worse.

MATICHON's editorial on page 8 entitled: "Tolerance," says that Thailand is known to be the land of tolerance and broad-mindedness in connection with differences in religious beliefs. Though most countries tend to seek peace, some countries still support religious conflicts in another country. However, it is expected that Thailand would continue to be tolerant and understanding in accepting religious and political differences and beliefs. Therefore, those fanatics should consider this fact and should not cause problems which could divide the Thai people.

"However, the arrest of those who motivate the rallies must be carefully handled since it involves a sensitive issue. Sometimes legal action alone may create even more rifts among the people. Therefore measures have to be very carefully carried out, or else the law breakers may be misinterpreted as those who sacrifice their lives for a religious belief," says the editorial.

Moreover, Thailand must also take into account that such an incident is of great interest to the international community, and that it will know what to do best under the Thai legal framework, concludes the editorial.

Party Role in Cabinet Reshuffle Encouraged

BK0606153990 Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 6 Jun 90 P 2

[Editorial: "Dignity of Politicians"]

[Text] When asked by reporters about chances for a cabinet reshuffle, Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan has several times said there is a great possibility for a reshuffle, because his government has already administered the country for about two years—half of the four-year term. However, his government, which was formed after general elections, has comfortably braved its way through all kinds of problems over the past couple of years.

The reshuffle should enable the Chatchai Government to become stronger and more stable for it has learned many lessons, and has utilized very well the administrative abilities of all the ministers. All the coalition parties and even the ministers facing dismissal or reshuffle should accept the government's decision to adjust some portfolios after the opposition has launched a no-confidence motion against the government.

The prime minister has fully shown off his attribute as a political gentleman in the democratic system by having allowed each coalition party to decide for itself the adjustment of its ministers, despite the fact that the prime minister has full authority to do it solely.

Given such credit and authority, each coalition party should therefore thoroughly review the performances of each minister in the party—how efficiently has he worked for the benefit of the country and people—and select the most qualified person, who receives great support from the people, to fill each vacancy.

Each minister should be one who can help strengthen the stability of the government, not just cling to the government, or ruin the government's stability and people's faith in the government. It is safe to say the cabinet reshuffle may stir up some complaints or disastisfaction among many people because some minister, who seeks to remain in power and to gain personal benefit without thinking of public interest or the party system, will have to lose face.

Naturally, the highest goal for any member of the House of Representatives is to become a minister or to be in an honorable political post. Due to a limit of such posts, therefore, the qualified members of the party, who have sufficient knowledge and ability, should be rotated in order to reach their goals. Such qualification is essential for the sake of the country.

Therefore, the reshuffle of ministers or other political posts should be worked out inside each party in order to save the reputation and credit of the party. The party members must try to avoid criticisms from the outsiders about strong competition among members of the party for such posts. Such practice ruins the public's faith in political parties, obstructs the development of democratic system, and regrettably destroys the dignity of the politicians.

Exports in First Quarter of 1990 Up 12 Percent

BK0406070190 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] The country's exports continued to expand during the first three months of this year, although at a lower rate.

The Business Economics Department attributed the lower growth rate to a decrease in the export of major agricultural products and minerals. However, it said, industrial exports recorded an increase in value. The country's overall exports during January-March this year have been estimated at 131,000 million baht—an increase of 12 percent compared to exports for the same period last year.

The 10 largest export earners were ready-made garments, rice, gems, natural rubber, computer parts and components, tapioca products, printed circuit boards, canned seafood, shoes, and fresh and frozen prawns. These exports earned a combined value of 65,000 million baht or half of the total export value.

Vietnam

Article Questions Imminent End of Socialism

BK0506103790 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 1 Jun 90

[NHAN DAN 1 June article: "Is Socialism in Its Death Throes?"]

[Text] Under the headline: "Is Socialism in Its Death Throes?" today's NHAN DAN says: The question posed by the headline of this article might stir up controversy. Truly speaking, those Communists whose hearts are still burning with a militant ideal never say that socialism is suffering the agony of death even though this is only a query, a remark, or a prediction. Those who have loudly claimed that socialism is suffering its death throes and will perish, are none other than people who have adopted an anti-socialist stand. They include all sorts of people: statesmen, theoreticians, and street hooligans. Although all of them have loudly claimed this, their assertion seems to have no scientific basis. Nevertheless, proceeding from the events in East Europe and the fusion of differing observations on the fate of socialism, it is advisable to take a calm view and to make a correct objective analysis.

The fate of socialism has become a topic of many national and international seminars. The roundtable conference of editors-in-chief or representatives of the party journals of socialist countries, which was held in early May last year in Moscow to mark the anniversary of PRAVDA's first meeting, also mentioned this issue. Was a new revolution of the people, or a political tremor, taking place in East Europe? Was the traditional democracy of the 19th century returning to push the continent forward into a genuine democratic society, or was the socialist path being abandoned? What, in fact, was the process underway in East Europe? Why? Was the process considered to be positive or negative in the eyes of revolutionaries? Countless questions have been raised, and of course everyone has sought an explanation.

It was not without embarrassment and perplexity that some delegates from East Europe, in the wake of the recent fit of emotion and bewilderment, held that it is still too early to scientifically analyze the nature of the changes, or that it is still unlikely that it is possible to make a general review of the situation. Joining in the seminars, we have strained our ears to listen and have expressed our sympathy with our brothers. We have also spoken our mind and considered it a contributing voice.

The editor-in-chief of NHAN DAN, our party's paper, said: As a matter of fact, never in the seven decades following the October Revolution and the 45 years since the end of World War II has socialism faced such a serious crisis as it is confronting now. There have been before and there are now different analyses of the contemporary characteristics of socialism. Imperialists have conducted a noisy propaganda campaign about the agony and death of socialism. They are delighted to point out the prospect of socialism being extinct by the turn of the 21st century.

There has also been a counter-evaluation that has considered all the rapid changes that have taken and are taking place in East Europe. It concludes that the process is good and necessary in order to attain democratic and humanitarian socialism. We refuse to accept either analysis. We refuse to accept the first analysis not because we love socialism so much that we have become fanatical. We refuse the second one not because we have failed to see the shortcomings of socialism, but because behind these analyses is an effort to refute the past and even misunderstand the present.

Socialism is a lofty ideal of mankind and the inevitable outcome of societal development. The Soviet Union and other socialist countries have scored great achievements of historic significance that have changed the face of our world for the better. These achievements can neither be distorted nor refuted. Evidently, the process of socialist construction is never smooth. A semi-crisis situation has occurred in one or another socialist country from time to time or involved more than one socialist country. The current crisis of socialist countries began in the 1970's and is broader and more profound than the previous ones. This is because it has taken place to different extents in all economic, social, political, ideological, and organizational domains in nearly all socialist countries.

The reform, renovation, restructuring, or readjustment now being conducted in a number of socialist countries is aimed at overcoming the crisis and surmounting difficulties in taking socialism a new step forward qualitatively. Unfortunately, in many countries, these efforts have not brought the desired results. In fact, negative phenomena have occurred. After losing their leading role, the communist and workers parties in a number of socialist countries have become opposition forces. The administrations in those countries are in the hands of the rightist or antisocialist forces. It is wrong to think that reform must be carried out by having the Communists transfer their power to the opposition forces. If that is so, there would be no need to talk about carrying out reform in a socialist direction.

In other socialist countries, communist and workers parties continue to exert their leadership over the respective administrations. However, they are all facing major difficulties. Some countries are now in a very tense situation, and there is a growing danger of instability. Others, though already obtaining some initial results through reform, renovation, or restructuring, have not been able to free themselves from crisis.

On the one hand, facts about the developments of the situation have refuted what antisocialist forces claim to be the crumbling of socialism; on the other, they have dispelled optimistic hopes for a turning point in the advance toward democratic and humanitarian socialism. What is closer to the truth is that socialist countries are facing a comprehensive crisis, the gravest ever. This crisis has been and is inflicting heavy losses on a number of socialist countries and is having a negative impact on the world revolutionary movement.

What is the cause? Antisocialist countries claim the crisis stems from the nature of socialism, a system which, according to them, is not superior but greatly inferior to the capitalist system and which has been inappropriately imposed on the process of history. No! The crisis does not stem from that. Socialism has been demonstrating and will continue to demonstrate its vitality. A far-reaching cause of this crisis is contained in the weaknesses and shortcomings that have existed from the beginning right alongside the positive aspects of the socialist model which has been molded by many countries under their specific historic conditions. The weaknesses and shortcomings of this model coupled with other drawbacks of varying degrees—such as bureaucratism, despotism, arbitrariness, indulgence in prerogatives and special privileges, alienation from the people, and the like—committed by a number of ruling parties have increasingly accumulated, creating acute divergences in various aspects of life and thereby fanning the crisis.

On the other hand, the rapidly worsening situation in a number of socialist countries has its own direct cause. This is the failure to promptly come up with a renovative line. Moreover, there are mistakes in the concept of leadership and in the adoption of methods and steps for the process of reform.

There is still one more cause leading to the current crisis that all revolutionaries should be aware of. This involves the criminal, all-out attempts by the imperialist forces and international reactionaries to take advantage of the difficulties facing the socialist countries by carrying out sabotage from within and without and using peaceful revolution to eliminate the socialist camp. It is not our intention to cast the blame on the enemy. Rather, this goal has been defined by the imperialist ringleaders themselves.

Is socialism in its death throes? No, it is not. The real world will not develop according to the guesswork of today's political forecasters. Socialism is facing a great challenge. The struggle to protect and build socialism is developing very fiercely. The crisis may protract and its intensity may vary according to the specific conditions of each country. It is not easy to predict future trends because the situation has developed very complicatedly. As far as countries where the communist parties no longer hold a leading role are concerned, there exist attempts to break away from the socialist path and to gradually shift to the capitalist path in one form or another. Nonetheless, one does not rule out the possibility of seeing certain countries restore socialist gains and return to the socialist path due to their staunch and persistent struggle.

Regarding countries where the communist and workers parties assume a leading role, it is the objective of the socialist forces to derive experiences from restructuring, reform, and renovation and to work out correct solutions in order to overcome the crisis step by step and secure stability and development. The success of this struggle depends on whether the Communists in those countries know how to derive lessons from past experiences, how to firmly grasp and creatively apply the fundamental Marxist-Leninist principles, how to rectify mistakes, and how to strengthen their leading roles.

The Vietnamese Communists and people always have a firm belief in the socialist path and the socialist ideals they have chosen. The very important initial results of the renovation undertaking are a source of encouragement for us and our friends. In response to a question posed by a foreign correspondent, Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh affirmed: Since socialism is the most advanced social system in mankind's history, it will certainly overcome all challenges. Our eighth party Central Committee plenum also pointed out: In the short run, the world people's struggle for peace, independence, democracy, and social progress still faces many difficulties. Nonetheless, it is certain that this struggle will continue to develop. No force can stand in its way. This is the law of history.

That is correct. History will have the final say on the course of its own development.

GDR Communique Lifts Restrictions on Workers

BK0606135190 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 2 Jun 90

[Text] According to Berlin sources, GDR State Secretary for Foreign Nationals Affairs (Burger) issued a communique in Berlin on 31 May refuting a statement made on the same day to the DPA news agency by an FRG organization which owns ships that provide rescue operations for Vietnamese boat people in the Gulf of Tonkin. The statement, the details of which deviated from the facts, concerned the plight of Vietnamese workers in the GDR. The GDR official's communique said this statement has added to the confusion among foreign nationals living in the GDR.

The GDR government once again declared that foreign citizens living in the GDR—foreign nationals—or those holding long-term residence permits for study or work can have their currencies exchanged under the same conditions as those enjoyed by GDR citizens.

According to Mrs. (Burger), the GDR government has held talks with Vietnam to revise a governmental agreement on Vietnamese workers in the GDR. Efforts are being made to remove economic burdens—such as payments for the air tickets of foreign workers, particularly Vietnamese, still on the payroll to return to their countries on leave, and for their refresher training, housing allowances, etc...—for various machinery plants and enterprises in the GDR. These efforts are expected to further enhance the chance of foreign workers' being allowed to continue working in the GDR. In cases where machinery plants and enterprises fail to ensure their employment, they may still remain in the GDR. The purpose of these talks were to ensure that Vietnamese workers can enjoy the same social equality as GDR citzens as well as other foreign nationals in the GDR. All restrictions on travel by Vietnamese workers to a third country will also be lifted.

Chairman Do Muoi Receives GDR Ambassador

BK0206063690 Hanoi VNA in English 1557 GMT 1 June 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 1 - Dietmar G. Fach, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the German Democratic Republic here, on May 31 paid a courtesy visit to Do Muoi, chairman of the Vietnamese Council of Ministers.

Chairman Do Muoi had cordial conversation with the GDR envoy.

Soviet Party Delegation Pays Official Visit

BK0506152190 Hanoi VNA in English 1507 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 5—A delegation of the International Commission of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee led by its Deputy head V.L. Musatov has paid an official visit to Vietnam.

Trinh Ngoc Thai, deputy head of the External Relations Commission of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, had working sessions with the delegation. The two sides informed each other of the situation in each country and exchanged views on the relations between the two commissions.

Soviet Ambassador to Vietnam D.I. Kachin was present at the sessions.

While here, the delegation paid a tribute to President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum, and visited Ho Chi Minh Museum, and the Nguyen Ai Quoc Institute.

Nguyen Van Linh Receives Soviet Ambassador

BK0506114790 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] On the morning of 5 June 1990, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, received and had a cordial talk with Comrade Kachin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet ambassador to Vietnam.

Comrade Nguyen Van Linh informed the latter of the important, initial results obtained in the all-around renovation in Vietnam as well as in tackling the many socioeconomic problems the Vietnamese people are now undertaking. The comrade ambassador informed the comrade general secretary of the progress in restructuring in the Soviet Union as well as recent developments in that country. Comrade Nguyen Van Linh expressed hope that the Soviet people, with their staunch revolutionary tradition, will overcome all difficulties and ordeals in the advance of restructuring in order to further strengthen socialism. Comrade Nguyen Van Linh wished the 27th CPSU Congress a fine success. The meeting took place in a sincere and friendly atmosphere.

Annual Consumer Goods Exhibition Held in USSR

BK0406105090 Hanoi VNA in English 0722 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 4—The Vietnam pavilion at the international exhibition on consumer goods 'CONSUMEXPO' held recently in Moscow drew the attention of large numbers of Soviet and other visitors.

Participating in this annual exhibition were nearly 1,000 firms from more than 30 countries. The Vietnam pavilion displayed products of 14 companies and production establishments.

They included textiles, cosmetics, leather, rattan, and bamboo articles, medical instruments, electrical and electronic appliances, vegetable oil and derivatives, etc.

On display were also products of the light industry already popular with Soviet customers, including electric appliances and computers manufactured by 'GENPACIFIC,' a joint Franco-Vietnamese enterprise.

Ha Tuan Anh, representative of the Vietnamese industrial and commercial office in the Soviet Union, said: "Our participation aims to introduce our products to the Soviet market and broaden cooperation between companies, enterprises and production establishments of the two countries. A new joint venture has been set up between an enterprise in Ho Chi Minh City and a tailoring group in Moscow. Moreover, a restaurant named 'Hanoi' will be soon opened in Moscow. They are the two latest joint ventures between the two countries."

SRV Ambassador Calls on PRC Officials

OW0406065490 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 29 May 90

[Text] Vietnamese Ambassador to China Dang Nghiem Hoang recently paid a courtesy call on Zhang Jianmin, vice mayor of Beijing; and Li Lanqing, first vice minister of the PRC Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade. During the meetings, both sides indicated that Sino-Vietnamese friendly relations can be reinstated and improved [word indistinct]. Zhang Jianmin wished Hanoi new successes in its reconstruction and socialist construction. Li Lanqiang stressed that the two countries' economic and trade relations will develop toward a new [word indistinct] direction on the basis of equality and reciprocity after the normalization of the two countries' relations.

VNA Denies Officials Planning Visit to Taiwan

BK0406131290 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] Regarding reports saying that the Vietnamese Government will be sending its first official delegation to Taiwan in the near future, VNA is authorized to declare that these reports are ungrounded.

Nguyen Co Thach Attends Italian Day Reception

BK0606101890 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Text] The Italian ambassador and his wife hosted a reception in Hanoi in the evening of 1 June on the occasion of the Italian Republic's National Day. Attending were Council of Ministers Vice-Chairman and Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and representatives from various sectors and public organs. Also present were many ambassadors and the representatives of various international organizations in Hanoi. Minister Nguyen Co Thach and Ambassador Maurizio Teuci and distinguished guests toasted to the health of Italian President Cossiga and Vietnamese Council of State Chairman Vo Chi Cong and to the increasingly consodilated and developed relations of coopration and friendship between Italy and Vietnam.

Message to Hungarian Socialist Party Leader

BK0506073090 Hanoi VNA in English 0658 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 5—Nguyen Van Linh, General-Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, has sent a message extending congratulations to Horn Gyula on his election as chairman of the Hungarian Socialist Party.

In his message, the Vietnamese party leader wished the Hungarian party chief good health and many achievements in his party post, and the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties and peoples further consolidation and development.

Do Muoi Greets Afghan Premier on Election

BK0206064890 Hanoi VNA in English 1555 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 1st - Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi on May 30 sent his greetings to Fazl Haq Khaliqyar on his appointment as prime minister of the Republic of Afghanistan.

In his message, the Vietnamese leader wished the Afghan people many new achievements in the implementation of national concord, achievement of peace and national construction of their country. He also wished the friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Afghanistan further consolidation and development.

Do Muoi Sends Romania Condolences on Earthquake

BK0206153590 Hanoi VNA in English 1517 GMT 2 Jun 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 2—Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi has sent deep condolences to Romanian Prime Minister Petru Roman over the losses in lives and property caused by a recent earthquake in eastern Romania.

Factories Report Increases in Export Production

BK0406112090 Hanoi VNA in English 0726 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 4—The Thang Long Knitting Mill in Hanoi had by the end of May 1990 turned out 2,352,000 knitwear articles under its processing contracts signed with the Federal Republic of Czech and Slovakia and the Soviet Union, achieving 30 percent of the yearly plan and an 18-percent increase over the corresponding period last year.

—The frozen foods factory in the northern Province of Hai Hung has for the first four months of this year exported to the Soviet Union 299 metric tons of frozen pork, marking a fivefold increase over the corresponding period last year or 15.3 percent of the 1990 plan.

This year, the factory plans to export 8,000 metric tons of sliced pork to the Soviet Union.

Vo Nguyen Giap Visits Ha Nam Ninh Province

BK0606093290 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 2 Jun 90

[Text] General Vo Nguyen Giap, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers recently paid a working visit to Ha Nam Ninh Province. He visited the recently commissioned Uncle Ho's house built on the occasion of his birth centenary and the temple of Vietnamese national hero Tran Hung Dao. The general heard the standing bodies of the provincial party and people's committees report on achievements scored during the first five months of 1990 and orientations for fulfilling the socioeconomic targets in the days ahead.

Speaking at the conference of the provincial party committee, Gen. Vo Nguyen Giap pointed to the existing difficulties in management and urged echelons of party committees and the administration to concentrate efforts on satisfactorily fulfilling the socioeconomic targets of the province, overcoming difficulties, accelerating production, and improving the people's daily life. Gen. Vo Nguoyen Giap also visited a carpet weaving enterprise in Hoa Lua District, the Thang Loi knitting enterprise, and some scenic places in Ha Nam Ninh.

Vo Chi Cong Sends Letter on Children's Day

BK0506093990 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 31 May 90

[Letter from Vo Chi Cong, chairman of the Council of State, to children on the occasion of International Children's Day, 1 June; date not given]

[Text] Dear nephews and nieces: On the occasion of International Children's Day, I would like to convey to all of you, both at home and abroad, my warmest sentiments. I am so happy to learn that you have satisfactorily finished the 1989-90 school year in accordance with Uncle Ho's teachings, and have done many good things in your studies and children unit activities at schools and in society. You have been warmly commended for your achievements at the congresses of Uncle Ho's well-behaved nephews and nieces at various levels.

Last year, implementing President Ho Chi Minh's testament, the entire country responded to and carried out various programs on Vietnamese Children's Day. Despite the many existing difficulties, the all-people campaign to protect and care for children has attracted the participation of various echelons and sectors and a large numbers of parents, brothers and sisters, and teachers. It has brought about many practical results. This campaign has been carried out to foster and safeguard the interests of children.

To remain always worthy of the boundless love given by Uncle Ho and the meritorious service rendered by your parents, teachers, and compatriots, you should continue accelerating the movement for emulation in practicing the five teachings of Uncle Ho. As an immediate step, you should take part in various enjoyable, beneficial, and safe summer activities for the sake of a happy life and peace on our planet. You should also step up activities to strengthen solitarity and friendship with other children's units throughout the world.

On this occasion, I hope that all sectors, echelons, parents, social forces, and humanitarian and charity organizations at home and abroad will continue carrying out many practical activities for the sake of the basic rights, happiness, and future of our children. Many kisses to my nephews and nieces.

Long An Conference Studies Party Resolution

BK0606135890 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 3 Jun 90

[Text] The Long An provincial party committee held a conference of key cadres recently to study the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee's eighth plenum resolution.

At the conference Comrade Nguyen Dang Chieu, secretary of the provincial party committee stressed the urgent, important tasks of the party committee and people of the province in the days ahead. He urged the sectors concerned to strive to improve party organizations, conduct criticism and self-criticism, enhance the quality of party members and party cells, accelerate production and business, stabilize and develop the cultural and social life, and firmly maintain social order and national security. The secretary appealed to echelons and branches to strive to triumphantly implement the party Central Committee's eighth plenum resolution.

9th Military Region Reviews Defense, Security

BK0406151590 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 30 May 90

[Text] The 9th Military Region recently reviewed its national defense and security tasks for the 1988-89 two-year period. Over the past two years, together with the people, all military, public security, border defense, and militia and self-defense forces in the military region have taken part in maintaining order and security and have achieved initial results.

The security forces in the military region have arrested many members and seized large quantities of weapons and documents of various reactionary organizations that have taken advantage of religious beliefs to engage in illegal activities. They have also tracked down and rounded up 141 armed robbers involving in 72 holdups, seized four guns, foiled 1,120 attempts to flee abroad by crossing the border, and arrested 128 people on charges of violating border security regulations. At sea, the security forces have arrested 130 fishing boats for intruding into the country's territorial waters.

Various responsible sectors have dealt with many cases involving the distribution of decadent and reactionary cultural materials and violation of social order, and other social vices. All provinces in the military region have also paid attention to building up forces in major localities and strategically important areas, gradually carrying out the reallocation of population, and formulating plans for economic and technical areas, state farms, and forestry sites to create defense forces and positions.

Decision on National Reserve Granaries Issued

BK0506142990 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 31 May 90

[Text] The Chairman of the Council of Ministers on 26 May issued a decision on measures to organize national reserve granaries. The decision says:

The National Reserves Department is authorized to continue renting or borrowing granaries with a total capacity of 320,000 metric tons—ones that have not yet been put into use—from various sectors and localities for the storing of national paddy reserves. This measure will be maintained until a new policy is enforced.

All ministries, sectors, provinces, and cities are not allowed to ask for the return of their granaries being leased or lent to the National Reserves Department for storing paddies. The National Reserves Department must directly arrange for the management of all granaries and must not assign, rent, or ask certain sectors and localities to perform this task in its place.

Based on the quality of granaries and the value of capital invested in the construction of these granaries in the past, the State Planning Commission, the Ministry of Finance, and the National Reserves Department must pay the units that have leased or lent granaries—including those in 1989—an essential and reasonable sum of money as an expense for the rental of granaries. These expenses must be included in the fund allocated for the preservation of paddy reserves.

The State Planning Commission, the Ministry of Finance, and the National Reserves Department must reexamine the number of granaries rented or borrowed, as well as the existing number of granaries of various sectors and localities in the areas that suit the national reserve strategy. Next, they must prepare a plan to be submitted to the chairman of the Council Ministers for consideration. All granaries built with capital withdrawn from the state budget in the past must be turned over to the National Reserves Department for use and management.

To satisfy the pressing needs for granaries to be used in the 1990 winter-spring crop season, as an immediate step, the Council of Ministers allows the National Reserves Department to set aside an amount of money for the construction of granaries with a total capacity of 100,000-150,000 metric tons for various sectors and localities in addition to the number of granaries that have been leased or lent by them.

Symposium on Crop Product Irradiation Held

BK0606094190 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 30 May 90

[Text] The National Institute of Atomic Energy and the Hanoi Municipal People's Committee held a joint scientific symposium on radioactive industry in Hanoi this morning, 30 May. Attending the symposium were representatives and experts from the National Institute of Atomic Energy, the Vietnam Academy of Science, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, the Ministry of Public Health, the State Science Commission, universities, several international organizations such as UNDP [United Nations Development Program], UNIDO [United Nations Industrial Development Organization], and FAO [Food and Agriculture Organization], and a delegation of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA].

Those attending the scientific symposium on radioactive industry—which lasted for two days, from 30-31 May—heard nearly 30 reports from various experts on preserving grain, foodstuffs, commodities, and oriental medicinal herbs with the use of irradiating techniques.

In our country, the phenomenon of crop products being lost while in houses' storage remains very great. Besides quantitative losses, the qualitative damage to farm produce has also been comparatively grave, with an adverse socioeconomic impact. The reports pointed out theoretical premises and the course along which radioactive industry will be deployed and applied in the preservation of grain and foodstuffs, in crop genetics, in the integration and alteration of Polymer substances, in the processing of nitrogeneous fertilizer, in plastic and glassware industries, in biomedicine, in hygiene and safety for irradiated foodstuffs, and so forth. The deployment and application of radioactive industry is an important, promising solution to developing production and preventing after-harvest crop losses in our country.

Minh Hai Commissions Photo Fascimile Network

BK0606143590 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 3 Jun 90

[Text] Thanks to the capital and assistance provided by the Telecommunications General Department, the Minh Hai provincial postal office has recently commissioned a photo fascimile network in Ca Mau and Bac Lieu cities after a period of experiment. This network will provide telecommunications services for agencies at home and abroad. It is a modern fascimile network designed to transmit texts of news, diagrams, photos, letters, pictures, and economic contracts, and so forth in a very short period of time. It needs only from 45 seconds to one minute to transmit a page of document to its destination in localities at home and abroad.

During a two-month experimental operation, the photo fascimile network of Ca Mau and Bac Lieu Cities received and transmitted many pictures, diagrams, economic contracts, and letters of agencies, enterprises, and people in the province and other localities as well as people from abroad. The Minh Hai provincial postal office is preparing to provide services for agencies wishing to use the network.